

REMARKS

Claims 21-47 are pending in the captioned Application in which claims 1-20 are rejected, claims 1-20 are canceled without prejudice, and claims 21-47 are newly added hereby.

Amendment To The SPECIFICATION:

References to page and line numbers in this section are to the page and line numbers of the marked up version (Attachment B) of the substitute specification unless expressly stated to refer to the original specification.

In general, designation numerals of the drawing are added throughout the specification where items shown in Figures 1-10 are described in the specification, thereby to facilitate understanding of the arrangement described and for consistency between the specification and the drawing.

The Title is amended to reflect that the system management tool and method as described and claimed is implemented on a computer, as supported, for example, by the original specification at page 9, lines 23-26.

The Brief Description of the Drawings is amended to add a description of Figure 10, support for which is set forth below.

The paragraph at page 3, line 12 to page 4, line 18, relating to Figure 1 is amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 1 which it describes. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 2, lines 2-3, at page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 9, and at page 8, lines 19-20, and in Figure 8. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise definitional matter inherent in the words used in the original specification, such as evaluation, corrective, assessment and analysis, and supported by definitions as set forth in a standard dictionary.

Copies of pertinent pages from a standard dictionary, e.g., Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition, published by Simon and Schuster, New York, NY, ©1970,...1986, are submitted herewith as Attachment C, regarding the additions to this paragraph and to other paragraphs of the specification.

The paragraph at page 4, line 19 to page 5, line 7, relating to Figure 2 is amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 2 which it describes, and by addition of assessment and analysis system 46 as in Figure 1. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 5, lines 1-6, at page 5, lines 10-25, in claims 9-10 and in Figures 1, 5 and 6-8. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise definitional matter inherent in the words used and supported by definitions as set forth in a standard dictionary.

The paragraph added at page 5, lines 8-24 is supported by claims 1-8.

The paragraph added at page 5, line 25 to page 6, line 5, is supported by claims 9-13.

The paragraphs at page 6, line 6 to page 8, line 1, relating to Figure 3 are amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 3 which it describes. In major part, this aspect of the amendment merely sets forth in words what is already described and shown in the original Figure 3. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page, 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, and at page 9, lines 14-16. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figure, such as links, hyperlinks, icons, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 8, line 2 to page 9, line 12, relating to Figures 4 and 5 (which were one paragraph in the original specification) are amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figures 4 and 5 which it describes. In major part, this aspect of the amendment merely sets forth in words what is already described and shown in the original Figures 4 and 5. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 4, lines 18-20, at page 7, lines 10-23, and in Figures 3 and 6-8. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figures, such as links, hyperlinks, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 9, line 13 to page 11, line 21, relating to Figure 6 are amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original

paragraph and in Figure 6 which it describes. In major part, this aspect of the amendment merely sets forth in words what is already described and shown in the original Figure 6. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 3, and in Figures 4-5 and 7-8. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figure, such as database symbols, and as links, hyperlinks, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 11, line 22 to page 13, line 19, relating to Figure 7 are amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 7 which it describes. In major part, this aspect of the amendment merely sets forth in words what is already described and shown in the original Figure 7. In addition, support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 8, lines 4-15, and in Figures 6 and 7. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figure, such as links, hyperlinks, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 13, line 20 to page 15, line 31, relating to Figure 8 are amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 8 which it describes, and to conform the description to Figure 8. In major part, this aspect of the amendment merely sets forth in words what is already described and shown in the original Figure 8. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 8, lines 16-24, and in Figures 7 and 8. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figure, such as links, hyperlinks, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 16, lines 1-7, relate to various features that are shown and described in Figures 4-8 and now also described in the specification. Support therefor may be found, for example, in Figures 4-8. Further, additions in this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figures 4-8, such as web browsers, home page, menu bar, forward, back, links, hyperlinks, buttons, icons, drop down menus, and

the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraphs at page 16, line 8 to page 17, line 4, relate to various features that are shown and described in Figures 6-8 and now also described in the specification. Support therefor may be found, for example, in Figures 3 and 6-8. Further, additions in this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figures 6-8, such as web browsers, home page, menu bar, forward, back, links, hyperlinks, buttons, icons, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraph at page 17, line 5, to page 17, line 21, relating to Figure 9 is amended by the addition of designation numerals and clarifying words inherent in the original paragraph and in Figure 9 which it describes. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the original specification at page 5, lines 10-19, at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16, and in Figures 2 and 9.

The paragraph added at page 17, line 22 to page 18, line 8, is supported by claims 14-20.

The paragraphs added at page 18, line 9 to page 21, line 15, describe added Figure 10, which is based principally on Figure 3 wherein are shown an organized array of computer icons representing links/hyperlinks that are selectable by a user and so are shown as “selecting” steps 310-352 in Figure 10, as well as the steps 300-306 including a web-access feature 303, all as illustrated and described in relation to Figure 9 and the web browser 32 and server access 36, 38 via a network 34 steps inherently disclosed in that portion of Figure 2. Support therefor may be found, for example, in the specification at page 5, lines 10-25, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16, in Figures 1-2, 3, 4-8 and 9, and in original claims 14-19. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise definitional matter inherent in the words used and supported by definitions as set forth in a standard dictionary, such as evaluation, forecast, corrective, assessment and analysis. Further, certain additions to this paragraph comprise matter inherent in the words used and the symbols shown in the Figures 3, 5-8 and 10, such as links, hyperlinks, icons, drop down menus, and the like, which are commonly used for navigating in Windows-based and other computers.

The paragraph at page 21, lines 21-25, is amended by the addition of clarifying words concerning the terms software tool and software application as is well known. This is inherent in the paragraph at page 9, lines 23-26 of the original specification describing methods implemented as computer readable instructions stored on a computer readable storage medium that when executed by a computer will perform the method described, e.g., the system management tool and method that is the subject of the present application.

Amendment to the ABSTRACT:

The Abstract is amended by a replacement Abstract to be consistent with the system and method invention as presently claimed. Support therefor may be found in pending claims 30 and 39. In addition to the replacement Abstract herein above, “clean” and “marked-up” versions of the amended Abstract are provided on the last pages of Attachments A and B.

Amendment To The DRAWING:

The drawing is amended at Figures 2-10 as set forth above.

In general, designation numerals as specified in Figures 1-9 are added to Figures 2-9 where items shown therein are described in the specification to facilitate understanding of the arrangement described and for consistency between the drawing and the specification.

FIGURE 2 – The added Assessment and Analysis System box 46 conforms system management tool 30 of Figure 2 and systems management tool 10 of Figure 1 which are the same computer-implemented tool, i.e. a computer-implemented system management tool, except that the arrangement of Figure 1 includes an input system 12 and the arrangement of Figure 2 includes a specific embodiment of input system 12 in the form of a web browser system on a computer 32. Further support for the amendment is found, for example, in dependent claim 10 which specifically recites an assessment and analysis system in the system management tool including a web browser system recited in independent claim 9 which relates to Figure 2. In addition, Figure 3 illustrates functions corresponding to the system management tool 10, 30 set forth in relation to a screen shot, i.e., a displayed screen of information, e.g., on a computer monitor.

FIGURE 3 – The change of “DDS” in box 114 to –DSS– corrects a typographical

error. DSS stands for Decision Support System as set forth in box 76 of Figure 3 and in the original specification at page 7, line 5.

FIGURE 4 – The added designation numerals 142, 144, 146 provide designators corresponding to features illustrated in the original figure and described in the specification as amended.

FIGURE 5 – The added lead line and added designation numerals 158, 159 provide designators corresponding to features illustrated in the original figure and described in the specification as amended. The added lead line of numeral 154 is consistent with the date and time as shown and referred to in the specification at page – , lines – .

FIGURE 6 – The added designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 85, 86, 96, 104, 116, 120, 163, 165, 166, 169 provide designators corresponding to features illustrated in the original figure and described in the specification as amended. The spelling of “Wing” in box 177 is corrected to be consistent with box 176.

FIGURE 7 – The added designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 96, 104, 116, 120, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179 provide designators corresponding to features illustrated in the original figure and described in the specification as amended.

FIGURE 8 – The added designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 96, 104, 116, 120, 175, 176, 177, 178, 183, 189 provide designators corresponding to features illustrated in the original figure and described in the specification as amended.

FIGURE 9 – The added boxes 206a, 206b, 208a, 208b, 208c, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 between boxes 206 and 210 include in the method 200 illustrated in Figure 9 the steps recited in original claims 14-20, specifically in original claims 14-19. Further support for the amendment is found, for example, in the various links, relationships of elements, and displays of information, as illustrated in Figures 3, 4-8 and 9. In addition, the spelling of “evaluation” in box 206 is corrected. A copy of Figure 9 with the changes marked thereon in red is submitted herewith as Attachment D.

Added FIGURE 10 comprises a flow diagram for method 300 which includes steps that are described and illustrated in FIGURES 2, 3, 6 and 9, and so is supported thereby. Specifically, support for steps 300-306 and 321a-321b is found in steps 200-206 and 208 of Figure 9 and in the original specification at page 5, line 10 to page 7, line 9 and at page 8, line

25 to page 9, line 16, support for step 303 is found in web page server 36 and access control system 38 of Figure 2 and the description thereof in the original specification at page 5, lines 10-19, support for steps 310-352 is found in items 62-124 of Figure 3 and in the original specification at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, and support for steps 360-369 is found in the screen shots 140-180 of Figures 4-8 and in the original specification at page 7, line 10 to page 8, line 24. Further support for Figure 10 is found in original claims 9-10 and 14-20.

Revised formal drawings (ten (10) sheets) that include the foregoing amendments are submitted herewith in a separate paper addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

Acceptance of the amended drawing and confirmation thereof in the next communication is solicited.

Amendments To The CLAIMS:

Claims 1-20 are cancelled without prejudice to their being later presented in the present Application or in another application.

Claims 21-47 are added hereby and are supported, for example , by:

Added claim 21 is supported by Figures 3, 6-8 and 9, and by the original specification at page 4, lines 3-14, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16, and at page 9, lines 23-26, and by original claims 1-3, 5-8, 9-12, and 14-19. In addition, added claims 22-29 are supported by Figures 1-2, 3, and 6-8, and by the original specification at page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 25, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, and by original claims 1-19.

Added claim 30 is supported by original Figures 3, 6-8 and 9, and by the original specification at page 4, lines 3-14, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16, and at page 9, lines 23-26, and by original claims 1-3, 5-8, 9-12, and 14-19. In addition, added claims 31-38 are supported by Figures 1-2, 3, and 6-8, and by the original specification at page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 25, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, and by original claims 1-19.

Added claim 39 is supported by Figures 3, 6-8 and 9, and by the original specification at page 4, lines 3-14, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 16, and at page 9, lines 23-26, and by original claims 1-3, 5-8,

9-12, and 14-19. In addition, added claims 40-47 are supported by Figures 1-2, 3, and 6-8, and by the original specification at page 4, line 15 to page 5, line 25, at page 6, line 1 to page 7, line 9, at page 7, line 24 to page 8, line 24, and by original claims 1-19.

This amendment does not narrow the scope of any claim element or limitation and so is not limiting of any claim element or limitation, and Applicant reserves the right to the benefit of the doctrine of equivalents with respect thereto.

Objections to the Specification:

The objection to the Title is overcome by the amended Title which specifically refers to a computer-implemented system management tool and method which is the invention to which the claims are directed.

The specification is objected to because of three identified informalities.

The disclosure at page 3 and page 6 is objected to because Figure 3 is referred to as a “screen shot of a home page” and the Examiner considers the intended reference to be to a block/system diagram of the system management tool as disclosed. Figure 3 is in fact a screen shot of a home page and so the specification is correct. The home page is arranged to appear similar to a system diagram, as the Examiner correctly surmised, and to “have a graphical look that emphasizes the functions of the tool” as stated in the original specification at page 6, lines 2-4. This is thought to be an advantage because a user can quickly become comfortable with the elements of the system management tool and may use the home page to easily navigate throughout the system management tool. To avoid possible confusion, the specification is amended to mention that the home page is arranged to be suggestive of a block diagram or system diagram.

The disclosure is objected to because elements 86, 88 and 90 of Figure 3 are not fully disclosed in that the labels thereof are not defined. The system management tool includes in the interactive links section a number of databases 84-90 that may be accessed from the system management tool. It is fully disclosed that such databases may be accessed, e.g., as sources of data, which is the purpose of the elements, however, the identity (nomenclature) of any particular database is not necessary to understand the system management tool invention. Thus, the meanings of the labels “ESR Database” of element 86, and the meaning of the

labels “PDMS (formerly MIDIS)” of element 88 and “RAMES” of element 90 which are databases external to the system management tool, are not necessary.

The disclosure at page 6 is objected to because elements 88 and 90 are labeled and drawn as databases and are referred to as “tools” in the specification. As is known in the art, a software application may be referred to as a “tool” and a database may be embedded in a tool or application which is utilized for accessing information in the database. While these elements are tools including a database, it is the fact that they have databases accessible through the system management tool which is the relevant purpose. To avoid the potential for confusion, the amended specification refers to these elements as “other tools such as databases 88, 90.”

Objection to the Abstract:

The Abstract is objected to because it does not clearly and concisely define the invention as claimed. The objection is overcome by the amended Abstract which is a concise statement of the invention claimed, e.g., in system and method of claims 30 and 39. The revised Abstract is provided in clean and marked up versions in Attachments A and B, respectively.

Accordingly, the objection is overcome and should be withdrawn.

STATEMENT OF THE INVENTION:

The present invention relates to a system management tool and method that is implemented on a computer, e.g., wherein the computer is responsive to reading computer-readable instructions on a computer-readable medium. Access to the system management tool is via an input system, e.g., a computer, typically a computer with a web browser, i.e. a web-enabled computer, and access may be by one or more users, and may include access controls.

The system management tool and method integrates a structured technical performance evaluation (TPE) process that includes organizing and displaying data relating to performance of various systems and/or subsystems to be managed, and displaying data relating to various metrics that evaluate performance in terms of the data. The data may be

obtained from various sources, e.g., from an electronic library, including accessing databases including external databases through interactive links. In addition to displaying the data in ways selectable by and useful to a user, the system management tool includes forecasting tools and models, and unstable metrics, that use the available data to forecast, e.g., predict, future performance. Thus, the user may conveniently consider past, current and forecast future performance from many perspectives, e.g., for evaluation, assessment, analysis and corrective action.

Data is displayed graphically, and where appropriate in relation to a threshold that defines acceptable performance, again to focus a user on conditions requiring further consideration and possibly corrective action. The system management tool and method does not prescribe a predetermined corrective action, but allows the user to develop corrective actions based upon the various presentations of actual and predicted performance data and his evaluation and analysis thereof.

Because the data on any given system and/or subsystem may be displayed in relation to different time periods and metrics, a user is assisted in determining conditions warranting further consideration and/or corrective action. To this end, an obvious indicator of good performance is provided with a graphical presentation of the data. The graphical presentation may be a graphical (x-y) plot or may be a bar graph, as appropriate. The user may easily access the underlying data, if desired, e.g., via buttons or links.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1:

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-20, and should be withdrawn. Moreover, the specification is amended as set forth above to include a written description of claims 1-20. The presently pending claims are supported by the written description in the specification and so satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-20, and should be withdrawn. The presently pending claims are enabled by the

specification to inform one of ordinary skill in the art as to how to make and use the invention, and so satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112. It is clear from the original specification, e.g., from Figures 1 and 2, from the screen shots 60, 140-180 of Figures 4-8 and from the description thereof in the original specification, as well as at page 9, lines 23-26 thereof, that the intended mode is to utilize software to configure and control a computer to provide the system and perform the method described.

In addition, the Examiner's application of the Bauer and Muller references, for example, presumes that those references are enabled in order to anticipate or render obvious certain elements of claims 1-20. Thus, such elements per se must either be known to those of skill in the art or the reference themselves are not enabling and cannot support a rejection. Even if the references name elements similar to certain elements of claims 1-20, the references do not describe or suggest the particular combination of elements and the function thereof as claimed.

The specification is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, because the specification allegedly contains terms that are not clear, concise, and exact. The rejection is overcome by the specification as amended which has been carefully revised to avoid such terms. In particular, the terms evaluation system, corrective action system, assessment and analysis system are now explained and are related to other elements of the described system and method. An unstable metric is known to one of ordinary skill as evidenced by the paper by Dr. Norman Schneidewinde cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed herewith. The terms PDMS, MIDIS and ESR refer to examples of databases external to the system management tool that may be accessed thereby, however, the name of these databases are not important to understanding the function of the invention – they could have been identified as Database #1, Database #2 and Database #3, if desired.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶2:

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. The rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-20, and should be withdrawn.

The Examiner is correct in interpreting “tool” to mean software tool, but it is not a “software tool per se,” apart from a computer. “Tool” is understood to refer to a software tool that controls a computer that provides the system management tool and performs the method, as is clear from the context of the original application.

The Examiner correctly interpreted the term “cut and paste” function to mean the ability to electronically select, copy and insert text, data, information, and the like, which is known in the art, and the amended specification clarifies this interpretation.

The Examiner’s interpretation that an unstable metric is a metric that varies over time is in general correct, however, a metric may also vary with respect to other variables. An unstable metric is known in the art, e.g., as reported in the articles by Dr. Norman Schneidewinde which are cited in the Information Disclosure Statement submitted herewith. When a metric is analyzed in the manner described by Dr. Schneidewinde, the analyzed metric will have a positive or a negative slope or value which is indicative of whether the metric is stable or is unstable and so may warrant further consideration by the user.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §101:

Claims 1-8 and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 because the claimed invention is allegedly directed to non-statutory subject matter. Although the rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-20, Applicants will respond substantively to the rejection in view of the presently pending claims.

An invention is directed to statutory subject matter if it is within the technological arts and if it produces a useful, concrete and tangible result. In the case of the present invention, the invention is within the technological arts in that it controls a computer to provide screen displays (screen shots) presenting graphical data and other indications that inform a user as to the operation of one or more particular systems and/or subsystems, i.e. a useful, concrete and tangible result. The present arrangement advances the progress of science and the useful arts by controlling a computer to provide a home page and various screen shots, and further to apply various selectable metrics and other technological features for transforming and

presenting analyzed data relating to a selectable system and/or subsystem from a library and from an internal or external database in a tangible format that is useful to and understandable by a user.

The present invention is not simply an idea, but is reduced to a practical application and so satisfies the requirement of providing a useful, concrete and tangible result. In State Street Bank and Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc., 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1596, 1601-02 (Fed. Cir. 1998), a computer programmed to transform data which represents dollar amounts into a “final share price” was sufficient to constitute a useful, concrete and tangible result, e.g., a “final share price” upon which investors and their brokers can make investment decisions. In the present invention, the system management tool provides the useful, concrete and tangible result of presenting data from various sources, e.g., from a library and an external database, in a manner that is useful to a user for evaluating the data and making a decision, e.g., selecting a corrective action, based thereon. In addition, the system management tool provides a concrete result in that the data is presented (displayed) in a specific graphical format with an indication (e.g., the “GOOD” arrow) making the goodness or lack of goodness readily apparent to the user. Finally, the system management tool provides a result that is tangible in that the data is displayed on a screen that is presented to the user for evaluating and possibly acting thereon, e.g., selecting a corrective action.

The system management tool and method as now claimed constitutes statutory patentable subject matter in that it produces a useful, concrete and tangible result.

Accordingly, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §101, while moot, is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b):

Claims 1, 2, 6-8 and 14-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by a 1993 article by Bauer et al entitled “An Integrated Distributed Systems Management Architecture.” The rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 1-20. Nevertheless, Applicants will address the references applied by the Examiner.

Bauer et al relates to an integrated distributed system management architecture wherein a distributed computer network typically consists of a large number of computing

devices connected by communication networks, various operating systems and services, and user applications running on them. (Page 27, left column). Bauer is directed to monitoring the present state of a computer network and the devices comprising same, e.g., in real time, and then instituting/controlling allocations of system resources in response to then-occurring service issues. In other words, Bauer is directed to a computer network monitoring and controlling itself, i.e. a computer network, in essentially a real-time situation.

Nothing in Bauer describes or suggests a system management tool or method that provides information relating to systems and/or subsystems that are not part of the system management tool. Nothing in Bauer describes or suggests a system management tool including a library, interactive links to internal and external databases and the like on a home page that can be selected for accessing the information therein via a screen shot as recited by Applicants' present claims. Further, nothing in Bauer describes or suggests a system management tool or method providing a screen shot providing selected information therein related to a selected metric and a selected system and/or subsystem in a graphical format as recited by Applicants' present claims.

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) is moot and should be withdrawn.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a):

Claims 3-5 and 9-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bauer et al in view of a 1997 article by Muller entitled "Web-accessible Network Management Tools." The rejection is moot in view of the cancellation of claims 3-5 and 9-13. Nevertheless, Applicants will address the references applied by the Examiner.

Bauer et al is discussed above. Muller relates to web accessible network management tools for managing various networks and systems, e.g., computer and communication networks, intranets and the like. Muller reports on various web management products that were then available. It is not seen that Muller adds what is lacking in Bauer et al, nor that it describes the claimed features of Applicants' present claims.

Nothing in Bauer and/or Muller describes or suggests a system management tool or method including a library, interactive links to internal and external databases and the like on a home page that can be selected for accessing the information therein via a screen shot as

recited by Applicants' present claims. Further, nothing in Bauer describes or suggests a system management tool or method that provides a screen shot providing selected information therein including a selected metric and a selected system and/or subsystem in graphical format as recited by Applicants' present claims.

The rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is moot and should be withdrawn.

Newly Added Claims:

Newly added claims 21-47 are patentable at least because none of the references, whether taken individually or properly combined, describe or suggest the features recited therein. Claims 21-47 are statutory because they relate to a computer controlled by computer instructions for providing the system management tool providing the claimed features and the recited steps (in relation to the method claims).

Specifically, and with regard to the independent claims:

Applicants' storage medium encoded with machine readable instructions for controlling a computer to provide a system management tool of claim 21 is patentable at least because it recites:

“means for causing the computer to display a home page including a link to a library containing information relating to the plurality of systems and/or subsystems and links to elements of the library;

“means for causing the computer to display on the home page links to a plurality of databases internal and external to the system management tool and accessible thereby, the plurality of databases containing information relating to the plurality of systems and/or subsystems;

“means for causing the computer to display on the home page links to indicators for supporting a decision and to elements thereof including forecasting indicators for forecasting performance of the plurality of systems and/or subsystems, threshold indicators for forecasting relative to a threshold, and metrics for indicating an unstable process;

“means for causing the computer to display on the home page a link to technical performance evaluations and links to elements thereof including an assessment of a goal and an assessment of a sensor;

“means for causing the computer to display a screen shot in response to a user selecting one of the links included on the home page, wherein the displayed screen shot includes information responsive to the selected link;

“means for causing the computer to display in the displayed screen shot one or more selectable lists including at least a selectable list of metrics and a selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems; and

“means for causing the computer to display in the displayed screen shot a graphical display for a selected metric and a selected system or subsystem, wherein the graphical display of the screen shot is displayed responsive to a user selecting the selected metric from the selectable list of metrics and selecting the selected system or subsystem from the selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems, and wherein the library, or the plurality of databases, or both, provide data for the graphical display,”

which is not described or suggested by the references of record, whether taken individually or properly combined..

Further, Applicants’ method for controlling a computer to provide a system management tool of claim 30 is patentable at least because it recites:

“displaying a home page including a link to a library containing information relating to the plurality of systems and/or subsystems and links to elements of the library;

“displaying on the home page links to a plurality of databases internal and external to the system management tool and accessible thereby, the plurality of databases containing information relating to the plurality of systems and/or subsystems;

“displaying on the home page links to indicators for supporting a decision and to elements thereof including forecasting indicators for forecasting performance of the plurality of systems and/or subsystems, threshold indicators for forecasting relative to a threshold, and metrics for indicating an unstable process;

“displaying on the home page a link to technical performance evaluations and links to elements thereof including an assessment of a goal and an assessment of a sensor;

“selecting one of the links included on the home page to display a screen shot including information responsive to the selected link;

“displaying in the displayed screen shot of the selected link one or more selectable lists including displaying at least a selectable list of metrics and a selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems;

“selecting one of the metrics in the selectable list of metrics; and

“selecting one of the systems and/or subsystems in the selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems;

“displaying in the displayed screen shot a graphical display for the selected metric and the selected system or subsystem, wherein data for the graphical display is obtained from the library, or the plurality of databases, or both,”

which is not described or suggested by the references of record, whether taken individually or properly combined..

Finally, Applicants’ system management tool of claim 39 is patentable at least because it recites:

“a plurality of databases internal and external to the system management tool and accessible thereby, the plurality of databases containing information relating to the plurality of systems and/or subsystems;

“a home page displayed on the computer providing links to the library and interactive links to the plurality of databases;

“the home page further providing links to indicators for supporting a decision and to elements thereof including forecasting indicators for forecasting performance of the plurality of systems and/or subsystems, threshold indicators for forecasting relative to a threshold, and metrics for indicating an unstable process;

“the home page further providing a link to technical performance evaluations and links to elements thereof including an assessment of a goal and an assessment of a sensor;

“a screen shot displayed in response to a user selecting any one of the links provided on the home page, wherein the displayed screen shot includes information responsive to the selected link;

“the displayed screen shot providing one or more selectable lists including at least a selectable list of metrics and a selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems; and

“the displayed screen shot further providing a graphical display for a selected metric and a selected system or subsystem, wherein the graphical display of the screen shot is displayed responsive to a user selecting the selected metric from the selectable list of metrics and selecting the selected system or subsystem from the selectable list including ones of the systems and/or subsystems, and wherein data for the graphical display is provided from the library, or the plurality of databases, or both,”

which is not described or suggested by the references of record, whether taken individually or properly combined.

Applicant’s claims 22-29, 30-38 and 39-47 are patentable at least because they depend from one of patentable claims 21, 30 and 39, and further because the combinations of features recited therein are not described or suggested by the references of record.

Accordingly, claims 21-47 are patentable and their allowance is solicited.

Information Disclosure Statement:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c), Applicant cites the items listed on Form PTO-1449 submitted herewith and encloses a copy of each such item that is not a US Patent or US Patent Publication. A check enclosed herewith includes the amount of \$180.00 in payment of the fee specified in 37 C.F.R. §1.17(p) therefor.

Applicant requests that the Examiner consider the citations made in the Information Disclosure Statement, make same of record in the captioned Application, and provide an

initialed Form PTO-1449 with the next communication.

Formal Drawing:

Applicants submit herewith ten (10) sheets of formal drawing in a separate paper addressed to the Official Draftsperson. These sheets of replacement drawing include the Amendment to the Drawing described herein and in Attachment D.

Approval of the formal drawing as amended, and confirmation thereof in the next paper is solicited.

Conclusion:


Applicant respectfully requests that the objections and rejections be withdrawn, and that the Application including claims 21-47 be allowed and passed to issuance.

Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$650.00 in payment of the \$120.00 fee for filing a response within the first month extension of time, the \$180.00 fee for submitting an Information Disclosure Statement and the \$350.00 fee for increasing the total number of claims by seven in this response. A Fee Transmittal sheet is submitted herewith.

Should any other or additional fee be due in consequence of this response, please charge such fee and deposit any refund to Deposit Account 04-1406 of Dann, Dorfman, Herrell & Skillman.

The Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney if there is any question or if prosecution of this Application could be furthered by telephone.

Respectfully submitted,
Dann, Dorfman, Herrell & Skillman, P.C.
Attorneys for Applicant(s)

By: 
Clement A. Berard
PTO Registration No. 29,613

March 17, 2005

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AMENDMENT TO THE DRAWING

Please amend the drawing as follows:

FIGURE 2 – Add an – Assessment and Analysis System – box 46.

FIGURE 3 – Change “DDS” in box 114 to –DSS–

FIGURE 4 – Add designation numerals 142, 144, 146.

FIGURE 5 – Add a second lead line for designation numeral 154, and add designation numerals 158, 159.

FIGURE 6 – Add designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 85, 86, 96, 104, 116, 120, 163, 165, 166, 169.

FIGURE 7 – Add designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 96, 104, 116, 120, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, and correct spelling of “Wing” in box 177.

FIGURE 8 – Add designation numerals 60, 61, 62, 72, 82, 96, 104, 116, 120, 175, 176, 177, 178, 183, 189.

FIGURE 9 – Add boxes 206a, 206b, 208a, 208b, 208c, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 between boxes 206 and 210, and correct the spelling of “evaluation” in box 206.

Add FIGURE 10 comprising a flow diagram based on FIGURES 6 and 9.

OA0-0001

PATENT APPLICATION
Serial No. 09/768,993

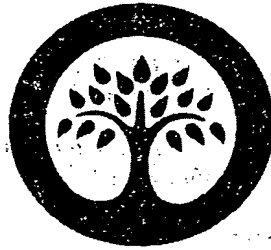
ATTACHMENT C
TO
RESPONSE AND AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.111
(March 17, 2005)

Patent Application No. 09/768,993

DICTIONARY PAGES

(10 pages)

SECOND COLLEGE EDITION



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DICTIONARY**
OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DAVID B. GURALNIK, *Editor in Chief*

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through element 103 (lawrencium): it resembles the lanthanide series in electronic structure: see Group III of PERIODIC TABLE (chart)

ac-tin-i-form (ak tin'ə fōrm') *adj.* [**< ACTIN- + -FORM**] **Zool.** having radial form; rayed

ac-tin-ism (ak tin'iz'm) *n.* [**ACTIN- + -ISM**] that property of ultraviolet light, X rays, or other radiations, by which chemical changes are produced

ac-tin-i-um (ak tin'ē am) *n.* [**ModL. < Gr. aktis** (gen. *aktinos*), ray] a radioactive chemical element found with uranium and radium in pitchblende and other minerals and formed in reactors by the neutron irradiation of radium: symbol, Ac; at. wt., 227 (?); at. no., 89; sp. gr., 10 ±; melt. pt., 1050°C

ac-ti-no- (ak'tə nō, ak tin'ə) [**< Gr. aktis** (gen. *aktinos*), ray] a combining form meaning: 1. of actinism or actinic rays (*actinometer*) 2. *Biol.* of radiated structure (*actinomyces*)

ac-tin-o-graph (ak tin'ə graf') *n.* *Photog.* an actinometer

ac-ti-noid (ak'tə noid') *adj.* having a radial form, as an actinozoan

ac-tin-o-lite (ak tin'ə lit') *n.* a greenish type of amphibole: asbestos is the fibrous variety

ac-ti-nol-o-gy (ak'tə nāl'ə jē) *n.* the science of light rays and their chemical effects

ac-ti-nom-e-ter (ak'tə nām'ə tər) *n.* 1. *Physics* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays, or the actinic effect of light rays 2. *Photog.* same as EXPOSURE METER —**ac'ti-no-met'ric** (-nə met'rik) *adj.* —**ac'ti-nom'e-try** (-nām'ə trē) *n.*

ac-ti-no-mor-phic (ak'ti nə mōr'fik) *adj.* *Biol.* having radial symmetry, as a flower or a starfish: also **ac'ti-no-mor'phous**

ac-ti-no-my-cete (ak'tə nō mī sēt', -mī'sēt) *n.* a tiny organism (order Actinomycetales, including esp. the genus *Actinomyces*), intermediate between a bacterium and an imperfect fungus, that occurs in soil, water, or decomposing organic matter: many are parasitic and cause various diseases in man, other mammals, and plants; some (the streptomycetes) are an important source of antibiotics —**ac'ti-no-my-ce'tous** (-sēt'əs) *adj.*

ac-ti-no-my-cin (-mī'sin) *n.* [**< ModL. actinomyces**, a genus of bacteria: see ACTINO-, MYCETE, & -IN'] any of various antibiotic polypeptides derived from a genus (*Streptomyces*) of soil bacteria: active against certain bacteria and fungi

ac-ti-no-my-co-sis (-mī kō'sis) *n.* an infection caused by certain actinomycetes, that results in bony degeneration of the jaws, and abscesses in the lungs, intestines, etc. of man and other mammals

ac-ti-non (ak'tə nān') *n.* [**ModL. < ACTINIUM + -ON**] an isotope of radon, formed by the radioactive decay of actinium: at. wt., 217

ac-ti-no-u-ra-ni-um (ak'tə nō'yoo rā'nē am) *n.* [**< ACTINIUM + URANIUM**] the uranium isotope of mass number 235

ac-ti-no-zo-an (ak'ti nō zō'an) *n.* [**ACTINO- + Gr. zōion**, an animal] same as ANTHOZOAN

ac-tion (ak'shən) *n.* [**ME. action < OFr. action < L. actio < pp. of agere: see ACT**] 1. the doing of something; state of being in motion or of working 2. an act or thing done 3. [*pl.*] behavior; habitual conduct 4. habitual activity characterized by energy and boldness [*a man of action*] 5. the effect produced by something [*the action of a drug*] 6. the way of moving, working, etc., as of a machine, an organ of the body, etc. 7. the moving parts or mechanism, as of a gun, piano, etc. 8. a) the sequence of happenings in a story or play; plot b) any of such happenings 9. a legal proceeding by which one seeks to have a wrong put right; lawsuit 10. a) a military encounter b) military combat in general 11. the appearance of animation in a painting, sculpture, etc. 12. [*Slang*] activity or excitement; specif., gambling activity —**SYN.** see BATTLE! —bring action to start a lawsuit —see action to participate in military combat —take action 1. to become active 2. to start a lawsuit

ac-tion-a-ble (-ə b'l) *adj.* *Law* that gives cause for an action, or lawsuit

***action painting** a form of abstract expressionism in which such methods as the spattering or dripping of paint are used to create bold, fluid, apparently random compositions

Ac-ti-um (ak'tē am, -shē am) cape on the NW coast of Acarnania (in ancient Greece): the forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra were defeated by those of Octavian in a naval battle near Actium (31 B.C.)

ac-ti-vate (ak'tə vāt') *vt.* -vat'ed, -vat'ing 1. to make active; cause to engage in activity 2. to put (an inactive military unit) on an active status by assigning personnel, equipment, etc. to it 3. to make radioactive 4. to make capable of reacting or of accelerating a chemical reaction 5. to treat (sewage) with air so that aerobes will become active in it, thus purifying it —**ac'ti-va'tion** *n.*

activated carbon a form of highly porous carbon that can easily adsorb gases, vapors, and colloidal particles: it is made by destructive distillation of wood, peat, etc., followed by heating the resultant product to high temperatures with steam or carbon dioxide: also called **acti-vated charcoal**, **active carbon**

ac-ti-va-tor (ak'tə vāt'ər) *n.* 1. a thing or person that activates 2. *Chem.* a catalyst

ac-tive (ak'tiv) *adj.* [**ME. & OFr. actif < L. activus < base act- as in actus, pp. of agere: see ACT**] 1. that is acting, functioning, working, moving, etc. 2. capable of acting, functioning, etc. 3. causing action, motion, or change 4. characterized by much action or motion; lively, busy, agile, quick, etc. [*an active mind, an active boy*] 5. actual, not just nominal; participating [*an active interest, to play an active role*] 6. necessitating action or work 7. a) currently in operation, in effect, in progress, etc. [*an active law, an active disease*] b) in eruption [*an active volcano*] 8. *Business* producing profit or interest [*active funds*] 9. *Gram.* a) denoting the voice or form of a verb whose subject is shown as performing the action of the verb: opposed to PASSIVE b) in or of the active voice c) showing action rather than state of being: said of verbs like *throw* and *walk* —*n.* 1. an active member of an organization 2. *Gram.* the active voice —**ac'tive-ly** *adv.* —**ac'tive-ness** *n.* **SYN.**—active implies a state of motion, operation, etc. ranging from cases of normal functioning to instances of quickened activity [*he's still active at eighty; an active market*]; energetic suggests a concentrated exertion of energy or effort [*an energetic workout*]; vigorous implies forcefulness, robustness, and strength as an inherent quality [*a vigorous plant*]; strenuous is applied to things that make trying demands on one's strength, energy, etc. [*a strenuous trip*]; brisk implies liveliness and vigor of motion [*a brisk walk*] See also AGILE

***active duty** (or service) full-time service, esp. in the armed forces

active immunity immunity (to a disease) due to the production of antibodies by the body

ac-tiv-ism (ak'tə viz'm) *n.* the doctrine or policy of taking positive, direct action to achieve an end, esp. a political or social end —**ac'tiv-ist** *adj., n.*

ac-tiv-i-ty (ak'tiv'ə tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1. the quality or state of being active; action 2. energetic action; liveliness; alertness 3. a normal function of the body or mind 4. an active force 5. any specific action or pursuit [*recreational activities*]

ac-tiv-ize (ak'tə viz') *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing to activate

act of God *Law* an occurrence, esp. a disaster, that is due entirely to the forces of nature and that could not reasonably have been prevented

ac-to-my-o-sin (ak'tə mī'ə sin) *n.* a complex of two proteins (actin and myosin) in muscle tissue, interacting with ATP to bring about muscular contraction

Ac-ton (ak't'n) city in SE England: suburb of London: pop. 65,000

Ac-ton (ak't'n), Lord (John Emerick Edward Dalberg-Acton; 1st Baron Acton) 1834-1902; Eng. historian

ac-tor (ak'tər) *n.* [**ME. actor, a doer, steward, plaintiff < L. actor, a doer, advocate < base act-: see ACT**] 1. a person who does something or participates in something 2. a person, esp. a man, who acts in plays, movies, etc.

ac-tress (ak'tris) *n.* [see -ESS] a woman or girl who acts in plays, movies, etc.

Acts (akts) [*with sing. v.*] a book of the New Testament, ascribed to Luke: full title, *The Acts of the Apostles*

ac-tu-al (ak'choo wəl, -shoo) *adj.* [**ME. < LL. actualis, active, practical < L. actus: see ACT**] 1. existing in reality or in fact; not merely possible, but real; as it really is [*the actual cost of the dam*] 2. existing at present or at the time —**SYN.** see TRUE

ac-tu-al-i-ty (ak'choo wəl'ə tē, -shoo-) *n.* 1. the state of being actual; reality 2. *pl. -ties* an actual thing or condition; fact

ac-tu-al-ize (ak'choo wəl'iz', -shoo-) *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing 1. to make actual or real; realize in action 2. to make realistic —**ac'tu-al-i-za'tion** (-li zā'shən) *n.*

ac-tu-al-ly (ak'choo wəl'ē, -shoo-, -chə lē, -shə lē) *adv.* as a matter of actual fact; really

actual sin *Theol.* any sin committed by a person of his free will: distinguished from ORIGINAL SIN

ac-tu-a-li-al (ak'choo wəl'ē əl) *adj.* 1. of actuaries or their work 2. calculated by actuaries

ac-tu-a-ry (ak'choo wəl'ē) *n., pl. -ies* [**L. actuarius, clerk < actus: see ACT**] a person whose work is to calculate statistically risks, premiums, etc. for insurance

ac-tu-ate (ak'choo wāt') *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing [**< ML. actuatus, pp. of actuare < L. actus: see ACT**] 1. to put into action or motion 2. to cause to take action [*what motives actuated him?*] —**ac'tu-a'tion** *n.* —**ac'tu-a'tor** *n.*

ac-u-ate (ak'yoo wāt, -wāt') *adj.* [**< L. acus, needle (see ACEROSE) + -ATE**] having a sharp point

a-cu-i-ty (ə kyōō'ə tē) *n.* [**Fr. acuité < ML. acuitas < L. acus, needle: see ACEROSE**] acuteness; keenness, as of thought or vision

a-cu-le-ate (ə kyōō'lē it, -āt') *adj.* [**L. aculeatus**] having an aculeus or aculei

a-cu-le-us (ə kyōō'lē əs) *n., pl. -le-i' (-i')* [**L., dim. of acus, needle: see ACEROSE**] 1. *Bot.* a prickle 2. *Zool.* a sting

a-cu-men (ə kyōō'mən, now also ak'yoo mən) *n.* [**L., a point, sting, mental acuteness < acuere, to sharpen < IE. base *ak-: see ACID**] keenness and quickness in understanding and dealing with a situation; shrewdness

a-cu-mi-nate (ə kyōō'mə nit; for *v.* -nāt') *adj.* [**L. acuminatus, pp. of acuminare, to sharpen < acumen: see prec.**] pointed; tapering to a point [*an acuminate leaf*]: see LEAF,

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an-a-con-da (an'ə kən'də) *n.* [orig. used in Eng. for a Ceylonese snake < ? Sinhalese *henakan-dayā*, whip snake] 1. a very long, heavy, South American snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family 2. any similar large snake that crushes its victim in its coils

A-nac-re-on (ə nak'rē an, -rē an') 6th cent. B.C.; Gr. lyric poet

A-nac-re-on-tic (ə nak'rē an'tik) *adj.* of or like the poetry of Anacreon, as in praising love and conviviality. —*n.* an Anacreontic poem or verse: often used in *pl.*

an-a-cru-sis (an'ə krōs'is) *n.* [ModL. < Gr. *anakrousis* < *anakrouein*, to push back < *ana-*, back + *krouein*, to strike] 1. one or more unaccented syllables at the beginning of a line of verse which properly begins with an accented syllable 2. *Music* same as UPBEAT

an-a-dem (an'ə dem') *n.* [L. *anadema* < Gr. *anadēma* < *anadēin*, to bind up, wreath < *ana-*, up + *dein*, to bind: see DIADEM] [Poet.] a wreath or garland for the head

an-a-di-plo-sis (an'ə di plōs'is) *n.* [L. < Gr. *anadiplosis* < *anadiploin*, to double < *ana-*, up, again + *diploos*, double: cf. DOUBLE] the repetition of a key word, esp. the last one, at the beginning of the next sentence or clause (Ex.: "He gave his life; life was all he could give.")

a-nad-ro-mous (ə nad'rə mās) *adj.* [Gr. *anadromos* < *ana-*, upward + *dromos*, a running < *dramein*, to run] going up rivers to spawn: said of salmon, shad, etc.

A-na-dyr, A-na-dir (ā nā dir') river in NE Siberia, flowing into the Bering Sea: c. 700 mi.

Anadyr (or **Anadir**) Range mountain range in NE Siberia: highest peaks, c. 7,500 ft.

a-nae-mi-a (ə nē'mē ə, -myə) *n.* same as ANEMIA

an-aer-obe (an er'ōb, an'ə rōb') *n.* [ModL. *anaerobium*: see ANAEROBIO] a microorganism that can live and grow where there is no free oxygen: anaerobes get oxygen by the decomposition of compounds containing it

an-aer-o-bic (an'er ō'bik, -ə rōb') *adj.* 1. of or produced by anaerobes 2. able to live and grow where there is no air or free oxygen, as certain bacteria

an-aer-o-bi-um (-bē əm) *n., pl. -bi-a* (-bē ə) [ModL. < Gr. *an-* (see A-) + *aero-*, AERO- + *bios*, life] same as ANAEROBE

an-aes-the-sia (an'əs thē'zha) *n.* same as ANESTHESIA —*an-aes-the'tic* (-thet'ik) *adj., n.* —*an-aes-the'tist* (ə nes'thīst) *n.* —*an-aes-the'tize* *vt.* -tized', -tiz'ing

an-a-glyph (an'ə glif') *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphē* < *ana-*, up + *glyphēin*, to carve out: see CLEAVE] 1. an ornament, as a cameo, carved in low relief 2. a photograph made up of two slightly different views, in contrasting colors, of the same subject: when looked at through a pair of corresponding color filters, the picture seems three-dimensional

an-a-go-gue, an-a-go-gy (an'ə gō'jē) *n.* [ME. *anagogie* < ML. *anagogia* < Gr. *anagōgē*, a leading up < *ana-*, up + *agein*, to lead: cf. ACT] mystical interpretation, as of the Scriptures, intended to reveal a hidden, spiritual meaning

an-a-gog'ic (-gāj'ik), **an-a-gog'i-cal** *adj.* —*an-a-gog'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

an-a-gram (an'ə gram') *n.* [ModL. *anagramma* < Gr. *anagrammatizein*, to transpose letters < *ana-*, back + *gramma*, letter < *graphein*, to write] 1. a word or phrase made from another by rearranging its letters (Ex.: *now* — *won*, *dread* — *adder*) 2. [*pl., with sing. v.*] a game whose object is to make words by arranging letters from a common pool or by forming anagrams from other words

an-a-gram-mat'ic (-grə mat'ik), **an-a-gram-mat'i-cal** *adj.* —*an-a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

an-a-gram-ma-tize (an'ə gram'ə tiz') *vt.* -tized', -tiz'ing to make an anagram of

An-a-helm (an'ə him') [*<* Santa Ana (St. ANNE) + G. *heim*, home] city in SW Calif.: pop. 222,000 (met. area, with Garden Grove & Santa Ana, 1,926,000)

a-nal (ā'n'l) *adj.* [ModL. *analis* < L. *anus*, anus] 1. of or near the anus 2. *Psychoanalysis* a) designating or of the second stage of psychosexual development in which interest centers in excretory functions b) designating or of such traits in the adult as orderliness, stinginess, obstinacy, etc., regarded as unconscious psychic residues of that stage: cf. ORAL —*a-nal-ly* *adv.*

anal: 1. analogous 2. analogy 3. analysis 4. analytic

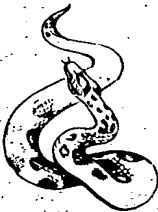
an-al-cite (ə nal'sit) *n.* [*<* Gr. *analkēs*, weak + *-ITE*: so named by J. D. Dana because of its weak electric power] a zeolite occurring in traprock; also *an-al'cime* (-sim, -sēm)

an-a-lects (an'ə lekt's) *n.pl.* [L. *analecta* < Gr. *analegein*, to collect < *ana-*, up + *legein*, to gather] collected literary excerpts or passages; also *an-a-lect-ta* (an'ə lek'tə) —the *Analecta* a collection of Confucius' teachings

an-a-lem-ma (an'ə lem'mə) *n.* [L., a sundial showing latitude and meridian < Gr. *analemma*, a support, substructure < *analambein*: see ANALEPTIC] a scale of the sun's daily declination shown on a globe of the earth, usually in the form of an elongated 8 crossing the equator

an-a-lep-tic (an'ə lep'tik) *adj.* [Gr. *analeptikos*, restorative

fat, āpe, cār, ten, ēven; is, bite; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanily, o in comply, u in focus; * as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ☆ Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from



ANACONDA (to 30 ft. long)

< *analambein*, to recover < *ana-*, up + *lambainein*, to take] *Med.* restorative; esp., counteracting drowsiness or the effects of sedatives —*n.* an analgetic drug

an-al-ge-si-a (an'əl jē'zē ə, -sē ə, -zhē ə) *n.* [ModL. < Gr. *analgēsia* < *an-*, without + *algēsia*, pain < *algos*, pain] a state of not feeling pain although fully conscious

an-al-ge-sic (-zik, -sik) *adj.* of or causing analgesia —*n.* a drug that produces analgesia

☆ **an-a-log com-puter** (an'ə lōg', -lāg') a computer that manipulates numerical representations of physical-quantity data (as lengths), the way a slide rule does: electronic analog computers work on voltages instead of numbers: cf. DIGITAL COMPUTER

an-a-log-i-cal (an'ə lāj'ə k'l) *adj.* [L. *analogicus*] of, expressing, or based upon analogy: also *an'a-log'ic* —*an'a-log'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

a-nal-o-gist (ə nal'ə jist) *n.* a person who looks for analogies or uses them in reasoning

a-nal-o-gize (-jiz') *vi.* -gized', -giz'ing to use, or reason by, analogy —*vt.* to explain or liken by analogy

a-nal-o-gous (-gōs) *adj.* [L. *analogus* < Gr. *analogos*: see ANALOGY] 1. similar or comparable in certain respects 2. *Biol.* similar in function but not in origin and structure —*a-nal'o-gous-ly* *adv.*

an-a-logue, an-a-log (an'ə lōg', -lāg') *n.* [Fr. *analogue* < L. *analogus*: see ANALOGY] a thing or part that is analogous —*adj.* of or by means of an analog computer: in this sense usually *anal.*

a-nal-o-gy (ə nal'ə jē) *n., pl. -gies* [ME. & OFr. *analogie* < L. *analogia* < Gr. *analogia*, proportion < *analogos*, in due ratio < *ana-*, according to + *logos*, ratio: see LOGIC] 1. similarity in some respects between things otherwise unlike; partial resemblance 2. an explaining of something by comparing it point by point with something similar

3. *Biol.* similarity in function between parts dissimilar in origin and structure: cf. HOMOLOGY 4. *Linguistics* the process by which new or less familiar words, constructions, or pronunciations conform to the pattern of older or more familiar (and often unrelated) ones [*energize* is formed from *energy* by analogy with *apologize* from *apology*]

5. *Logic* the inference that certain admitted resemblances imply probable further similarity —*SYN.* see LIKENESS

an-al-pha-bet-ic (an'al'fə bet'ik) *adj., n.* illiterate

a-nal-y-sand (ə nal'ə sand') *n.* [*<* ANALYSIS + *-and* < L. *-andus*, gerundive suffix] a person who is undergoing psychoanalysis

an-a-lyse (an'ə liz') *vt.* -lysed', -lys'ing *Chiefly Brit. sp. of ANALYZE*

a-nal-y-sis (ə nal'ə sis) *n., pl. -ses* (-sēz') [ML. < Gr., a dissolving < *ana-*, up, throughout + *lysis*, a loosening < *lyein*, to LOOSE] 1. a separating or breaking up of any whole into its parts, esp. with an examination of these parts to find out their nature, proportion, function, interrelationship, etc. 2. a statement of the results of this process

3. same as PSYCHOANALYSIS 4. *Chem.* a) the separation of compounds and mixtures into their constituent substances for the purpose of determining the nature (*qualitative analysis*) or the proportion (*quantitative analysis*) of the constituents b) the determination of the nature or proportion of one or more constituents of a substance, whether separated out or not 5. *Linguistics* the use of word order and uninflected function words rather than inflection to express syntactic relationships 6. *Math.* a branch of mathematics, including algebra and calculus, that deals with properties of related variables, esp. properties associated with limits —*In the last (or final) analysis* after all factors have been considered

an-a-lyst (an'ə list) *n.* [Fr. *analyste*] 1. a person who analyzes (a news analyst) 2. a psychoanalyst

an-a-lyt-ic (an'ə lit'ik) *adj.* [ML. *analyticus* < Gr. *analytikos* < *analytos*, soluble: see ANALYSIS] 1. *Linguistics* expressing syntactic relationships by the use of uninflected function words instead of inflections, as, in English, *more often* instead of *oftener* 2. same as ANALYTICAL 3. *Logic* necessarily true, with its denial resulting in self-contradiction; tautologous [*an analytic proposition*]

an-a-lyt-i-cal (-i k'l) *adj.* 1. of analysis or analytics 2. skilled in or using analysis 3. that separates into constituent parts 4. same as ANALYTIC (sense 1) —*an'a-lyt'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

analytic geometry the branch of geometry in which position is indicated by algebraic symbols and solutions are obtained by algebraic analysis

analytic psychology the system of psychology developed by C. G. Jung as a variant of psychoanalysis

an-a-lyt-ics (an'ə lit'iks) *n.pl.* [*with sing. v.*] the part of logic having to do with analyzing

an-a-lyze (an'ə liz') *vt.* -lyzed', -lyz'ing [Fr. *analyser* < *analyse*, ANALYSIS] 1. to separate (a thing, idea, etc.) into its parts so as to find out their nature, proportion, function, interrelationship, etc. 2. to examine in detail so as to determine the nature or tendencies of 3. to psychoanalyze

4. *Chem.* to separate (compounds or mixtures) into their constituent substances in order to determine the nature or the proportion of the constituents 5. *Gram.* to resolve (a

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as-sai' (ə sī') n. [Brazil. Port. *assai* < Tupi name] any of a genus (*Euterpe*, esp. *Euterpe oleracea*) of Brazilian palms bearing a small, dark-purple, fleshy, edible fruit
as-sa-i' (äs sä'e) adv. [It.] *Music* very: used in indicating tempo (adagio *assai*)

as-sail' (ə sāl') vt. [ME. *assaillen* < OFr. *asaillir* < VL. **assalire*, for L. *assilire*, to leap on < *ad*, to + *salire*, to leap] 1. to attack physically and violently; assault 2. to attack with arguments, questions, doubts, etc. 3. to begin working on (a task, problem, etc.) with vigor and determination 4. to have a forceful effect on (a loud noise assailed her ears) —*SYN.* see *ATTACK* —*as-sail'a-ble* adj. —*as-sail'er* n. —*as-sail'ment* n.

as-sail-ant (-ənt) n. [Fr. *assaillant*, prp. of *assaillir*, *ASSAIL*] a person who assaults or attacks; attacker
As-sam (ə sām', ə s'am) state of NE India, on the borders of Burma and China; 47,091 sq. mi.; pop. 11,873,000

As-sa-mese (äs'sä mēz', -mēs') adj. of Assam, its people, language, etc. —*n.* 1. pl. -mese' a native or inhabitant of Assam 2. the Indic language of the Assamese

as-sa-sin (ə säs'n) n. [Fr. < Ar. *hashshāshin*, hashish users < *hashish*, hemp] 1. [A.] a member of a secret sect of Moslems who killed Christian leaders during the Crusades, supposedly while under the influence of hashish. 2. a murderer who strikes suddenly and by surprise; now generally used of the killer of a politically important person
as-sa-si-nate (-āt') vt. -nat'ed, -nat'ing [*<* ML. *assassinatus*, pp. of *assassinare*, to kill < *assassinus*, *ASSASSIN*] 1. to murder (esp. a politically important person) by surprise attack. 2. to harm or ruin (one's reputation, etc.), as by slander —*SYN.* see *KILL*! —*as-sa-si-na-tion* n.

assassin bug any of a number of large, often brightly colored bugs (family Reduviidae) that kill and devour other insects

as-sault (ə sōlt') n. [ME. *assaut* < OFr. *assaut*, *assail* < VL. **assaltus* < L. *ad*, to + *salire*, to leap] 1. a violent attack, either physical or verbal 2. rape; a euphemism 3. *Law* an unlawful threat or unsuccessful attempt to do physical harm to another, causing a present fear of immediate harm 4. *Mil.* a sudden attack upon a fortified place b) the close-combat phase of an attack —*vt.*, *vi.* 1. to make an assault (upon) 2. to rape —*SYN.* see *ATTACK* —*as-sault'-ive* adj.

assault and battery Law the carrying out of threatened physical harm or violence; an unlawful beating

as-say (äs'sā, ə sā'; for *v.* a sā', ə) n. [ME. & Anglo-Fr. *assai* < OFr. *essai*, trial, test < L. *exagium*, a weighing < *ex*, out + *agere*, to transact, ACT] 1. an examination or testing 2. the analysis of an ore, alloy, drug, etc. to determine the nature, proportion, or purity of the ingredients 3. a substance to be thus tested or analyzed 4. the result or report of such an analysis 5. [Archaic] an attempt —*vt.* 1. to make an assay of; test; analyze 2. to try; attempt —*vi.* to be shown by analysis to contain a specified proportion of some component (this ore assays high in gold) —*as-say'er* n.

as-se-gal (äs'sē gāl') n., *vt.* same as *ASSAGAI*

as-sem-blage (ə sēm'blj) n. [Fr. < *assembler*, *ASSEMBLE*] 1. an assembling or being assembled 2. a group of persons or things gathered together; assembly 3. a form of art involving the assembly and arrangement of unrelated objects, parts, and materials in a kind of sculptural collage
as-sem-ble (-b'l) vt., *vi.* -bled, -bling [ME. *assembler* < OFr. *assembler* < VL. **ad-simulare* < L. *ad*, to + *simul*, together] 1. to gather into a group; collect 2. to fit or put together the parts of (a machine, etc.) —*SYN.* see *GATHER* —*as-sem-bler* n.

as-sem-bly (-blē) n., *pl.* -blies [ME. *assemble* < OFr. *assemblee* < *assembler*, *ASSEMBLE*] 1. an assembling or being assembled 2. a group of persons gathered together, as for worship, instruction, entertainment, etc. 3. a legislative body; specif., [A.] in some States of the U.S., the lower house of the legislature 4. a fitting together of parts to make a whole, as in manufacturing automobiles, etc. 5. the parts to be thus fitted together 6. a call, as by bugle or drum, for soldiers to assemble in ranks 7. the process of translating a computer program into machine language —*adj.* designating a programming language that uses words, abbreviations, etc. which are translated into machine language

assembly line in many factories, an arrangement whereby each worker performs a specialized operation in assembling the work as it is passed along, often on a slowly moving belt or track

as-sem-bly-man (-mən) n., *pl.* -men (-mən; -men') a member of a legislative assembly; specif., [A.] in some States of the U.S., a member of the Assembly

as-sent (ə sēnt') vt. [ME. *assenten* < OFr. *assentier* < L. *assentari* < *assentire* < *ad*, to + *sentire*, to feel] to express acceptance of an opinion, proposal, etc.; agree (to); concur —*n.* consent or agreement; concurrence —*SYN.* see *CONSENT* —*as-sent'er* n.

as-sen-ta-tion (äs'en tā'shən) n. [L. *assentatio* < pp. of *assentari*, *ASSENT*] immediate and usually flattering or hypocritical assent

as-sert (ə sɜrt') vt. [*<* L. *assertus*, pp. of *asserere*, to join to,

assimilate

claim < *ad*, to + *serere*, to join, bind] 1. to state positively; declare; affirm 2. to maintain or defend (rights, claims, etc.) —*assert oneself* to insist on one's rights, or on being recognized —*as-sert'er*, *as-sert'or* n.

SYN. —to assert is to state positively with great confidence but with no objective proof (he asserted that man's nature would never change); to declare is to assert openly or formally, often in the face of opposition (they declared their independence); *affirm* implies deep conviction in one's statement and the unlikelihood of denial by another (I cannot affirm that he was there); *aver* connotes implicit confidence in the truth of one's statement from one's own knowledge of the matter; *avouch* implies firsthand knowledge or authority on the part of the speaker; *warrant*, in this comparison, is colloquial, and implies positiveness by the speaker (I warrant he'll be late again) —*ANT.* deny, controvert

as-ser-tion (ə sɜr'shən) n. [L. *assertio*, formal declaration; see *ASSERT*] 1. the act of asserting 2. something asserted; positive statement; declaration

as-ser-tive (-tīv) adj. [ML. *assertivus*] characterized by assertion; positive or confident in a persistent way —*SYN.* see *AGGRESSIVE* —*as-ser-tive-ly* adv. —*as-ser-tive-ness* n.

asses' bridge same as *PONS ASINORUM*

as-sess (ə ses') vt. [ME. *assessen* < OFr. *assesser* < ML. *assessare*, to impose a tax, set a rate < L. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit beside, assist (in office), in ML., to assess < *ad*, to + *sedere*, to sit] 1. to set an estimated value on (property, etc.) for taxation 2. to set the amount of (a tax, a fine, damages, etc.) 3. to impose a fine, tax, or special payment on (a person or property) 4. to impose (an amount) as a fine, tax, etc. 5. to estimate or determine the significance, importance, or value of; evaluate

as-sess-ment (-mənt) n. 1. the act of assessing 2. an amount assessed See also *SPECIAL ASSESSMENT*

as-ses-sor (-ər) n. [ME. & OFr. *assesseur* < L. *assessor* < *assessare*; see *ASSESS*] 1. a person who sets valuations, as on property, for taxation 2. an assistant; esp., an advisory assistant, as an expert in some field serving as a consultant to a judge —*as-ses-so-ri-al* (äs'sō rē'ē əl) adj.

as-set (əs'et) n. [earlier *assets* < Anglo-Fr. *assets* (in legal phrase *aver assets*, to have enough) < OFr. *assez*, enough < VL. *ad satis*, sufficient < L. *ad*, to + *satis*, enough] 1. anything owned that has exchange value 2. a valuable or desirable thing to have (charm is her chief asset) 3. [pl.] *Accounting* all the entries on a balance sheet showing the entire resources of a person or business, tangible and intangible, as accounts and notes receivable, cash, inventory, equipment, real estate, good will, etc. 4. [pl.] *Law* a) property, as of a business, bankrupt, etc. b) the property of a deceased person available to his estate for the payment of debts and legacies

as-sev-er-ate (ə sev'ə rāt') vt. -at'ed, -at'ing [*<* L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare*, to assert strongly < *ad*, to + *severus*, earnest, severe] to state seriously or positively; assert —*as-sev'er-a-tion* n.

As-shur (ä'shūr) same as *ASHUR*

as-sib-i-late (ə sib'ə lāt') vt. -lat'ed, -lat'ing [AS- + *SIBILATE*] to substitute a sibilant sound for in pronouncing

[to assimilate the t of *bastion* (bas'chən)]

as-si-du-i-ty (äs'sī dyō'ē tē, -dōō'-) n., *pl.* -ties [L. *assiduus*, constant presence < *assidere*, to assist; see *ASSESS*] 1. the quality or condition of being assiduous; diligence 2. [pl.] constant personal attention

as-sid-u-ous (ə sij'oo wəs) adj. [L. *assiduus*; see *prec.*] 1. done with constant and careful attention 2. diligent; persevering —*SYN.* see *BUSY* —*as-sid'u-ous-ly* adv. —*as-sid'u-ous-ness* n.

as-sig-n (ə sīn') vt. [ME. *assignen* < OFr. *assigner* < L. *assignare*, to mark out, allot < *ad*, to + *signare*, SIGN] 1. to set apart or mark for a specific purpose; designate (*assign* a day for the meeting) 2. to place at some task or duty; appoint (I was assigned to watch the road) 3. to give out as a task; allot (the teacher assigned a new lesson) 4. to ascribe; attribute (jealousy was assigned as the motive for the crime) 5. *Law* to transfer (a claim, right, property, etc.) to another —*vi.* *Law* to transfer property, etc. to another —*n.* [usually pl.] an assignee —*SYN.* see *ALLOT*, *ASCRIBE* —*as-sig-n'a-bil'i-ty* (-ə bīl'ē tē) n. —*as-sig-n'a-ble* adj. —*as-sig-n'er*, *Law* *as-sig-n'or* (-ər, -ōr') n.

as-sig-nat (äs'ig nat'; Fr. ä sē nyā') n. [Fr. < L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assignare*, *ASSIGN*] a piece of paper currency issued during the French Revolution with confiscated lands as the security

as-sig-na-tion (äs'ig nā'shən) n. [ME. & OFr. *assignacion* < L. *assignatio* < pp. of *assignare*, *ASSIGN*] 1. an assigning or being assigned 2. anything assigned 3. an appointment to meet, esp. one made secretly by lovers; tryst; rendezvous

as-sig-ee (ə sī'nē') n. [Fr. *assigné*; see *ASSIGN*] *Law* 1. a person to whom a claim, right, property, etc. is transferred 2. a person appointed to act for another

as-sig-n-ment (ə sīn'mənt) n. 1. an assigning or being assigned; appointment; allotment 2. anything assigned or allotted, as a lesson, task, etc. 3. *Law* a) a transfer of a claim, right, property, etc. b) a paper, as a deed, authorizing this —*SYN.* see *TASK*

as-sim-i-late (ə sīm'ə lāt') vt. -lat'ed, -lat'ing [*<* L.

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bite; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; ' as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. cœur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mōn; ō, Fr. coq; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ☆ Americanism; † foreign; *hypothetical; & derived from

eu-ry-ha-line (yoor'i hā'lin, -hal'in) *adj.* [G. *euryhalin* < *eury-*, *EURY-* + Gr. *halinos*, saline < *hals*, SALT] *Biol.* able to exist in waters with wide variations in their salt content: opposed to **STENOHALINE**

eu-ry-hy-gric (-hi'grik) *adj.* [*EURY-* + *HYGR-* + *-IC*] *Biol.* able to withstand a wide range of humidity: opposed to **STENOHYGRIC**

eu-ryph-a-gous (yoo rif'ə gəs) *adj.* [*EURY-* + *-PHAGOUS*] *Biol.* eating a wide variety of foods: opposed to **STENO-PHAGOUS**

eu-ryp-ter-id (yoo rip'tə rid') *n.* [*< ModL. Euryptera* (pl.), name of the order < Gr. *eury-*, broad + *pteron*, feather, wing: so named from a pair of broad swimming appendages] any of an order (Euryptera) of large, aquatic, scorpionlike arthropods of the Paleozoic Era, related to the horseshoe crab and sometimes reaching a length of 6 ft.

eu-ry-therm (yoor'i thurm') *n.* [G., independent of temperature variations: see *EURY-* & *THERM*] an organism that can live in a wide range of temperatures: opposed to **STENOTHERM** — *eu-ry-ther-mal* (-thür'm'l), *eu-ry-ther-mous* (-məs), *eu-ry-ther-mic* (-mik) *adj.*

eu-ryth-mic (yoo rith'mik) *adj.* 1. characterized by perfect proportion and harmony, or by movement in rhythm 2. of eurythmics Also *eu-ryth'mi-cal*

eu-ryth-mics (-miks) *n.pl.* [with sing. v.] [*< ff. + -ICS*] the art of performing various bodily movements in rhythm, usually to musical accompaniment

eu-ryth-my (-mē) *n.* [L. *eurythmia* < Gr. *eurythmia* < *eurythmos*, rhythmical < *eu-*, well + *rhythmos*, RHYTHM] 1. rhythmical movement 2. harmonious proportion

eu-ry-top-ic (yoor'i tōp'ik) *adj.* [*< G. eurytopos*, widely distributed (< *eury-*, *EURY-* + *-top* < Gr. *topos*, place: see *TOPIC*) + *-IC*] *Biol.* able to withstand a wide range of environmental conditions: opposed to **STENOTOPIC** — *eu-ry-to-pic'i-ty* (-tō pis'ə tē) *n.*

Eus-be-i-us (Pam-phi-li) (yōō sē'bē as pam'fā lī') 264?–340 A.D.; Gr. ecclesiastical historian

Eus-tace (yōōs'tās) [Ofr. *Eustache* < L. *Eustachius* < Gr. *Eustachios* < *eustachys*, rich in corn, fruitful < *eu-*, well + *stachys*, ear of grain] a masculine name

Eu-sta-chi-an tube (yoo stā'shān, -shē ān, -kē ān) [after Bartolomeo *Eustachio* (1520–74), It. anatomist] a slender tube between the middle ear and the pharynx, which serves to equalize air pressure on both sides of the eardrum: see *EAR*, *ILLUS.*

eu-stat-ic (yoo stat'ik) *adj.* [*EU-* + *STATIC*] of or pertaining to changes in sea level throughout the world, as because of extensive formation or melting of icecaps

eu-ste-le (yōō'stēl, yoo stē'lē) *n.* [*EU-* + *STELE*] the typical vascular cylinder of a dicotyledonous plant, consisting of a ring of collateral bundles of xylem, cambium, and phloem

eu-tec-tic (yoo tek'tik) *adj.* [*< Gr. eulēkos*, easily fused < *eu-*, well + *lēkein*, to melt + *-IC*] fusing at the lowest possible temperature; specif. designating or of a mixture or alloy with a melting point lower than that of any other combination of the same components — *n.* a eutectic mixture or alloy — *eu-tec-tic-ity* (-tē) *n.*

Eu-ter-pe (yoo tur'pē) [L. < Gr. *Euterpe* < *euterpes*, charming < *eu-*, well + *terpein*, to delight, charm] *Gr. Myth.* the Muse of music and lyric poetry

eu-tha-na-si-a (yōō'thā nā'shā, -zhē ā) *n.* [Gr. *euthanasia*, painless, happy death, < *eu-*, well + *thanatos*, death: see *THANATO-*] 1. an easy and painless death 2. act or method of causing death painlessly, so as to end suffering: advocated by some as a way to deal with persons dying of incurable, painful diseases

eu-then-ics (yoo then'iks) *n.pl.* [with sing. v.] [*< Gr. euthenein*, to flourish (< *eu-*, well + *IE* base **gwhen-*, to swell, whence Per. *aganiš*, full) + *-ICS*] the movement devoted to improving species and breeds, esp. the human species, through control of environmental factors

eu-troph-ic (-trāf'ik, -trōf'ik) *adj.* [*EU-* + *TROPHIC*] designating or of a lake, pond, etc. rich in plant nutrient minerals and organisms but often deficient in oxygen in midsummer — *eu-troph-i-ca'tion* *n.*

eux-e-nite (yōōk'sē nit') *n.* [G. *euxenit* < Gr. *euxenos*, hospitable (< *eu-*, well + *xenos*, stranger, guest + *-ITE*): so named from containing several rare elements] a lustrous, brown-black mineral containing columbium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, and uranium

Eux-ine Sea (yōōk'sēn, -sēn) [L. *Pontus Euxinus*] ancient name of the BLACK SEA

ev, **EV** electron-volt

EVA extravehicular activity

E-va (ē'vā, ev'ā) a feminine name: see *EVE*

e-vac-u-ant (i vak'yoo wānt) *adj.* [L. *evacuans*, prp. of *evacuare*: see *FF.*] causing evacuation, esp. of the bowels; cathartic or emetic — *n.* an evacuating medicine

e-vac-u-ate (-wāt') *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing [*< L. evacuat*, pp. of *evacuare* < *e-*, out + *vacuare*, to make empty < *vacuus*, empty] 1. to make empty; remove the contents of; specif. to remove air from so as to make a vacuum 2. to discharge (bodily waste, esp. feces) 3. to remove (inhabitants, troops, etc.) from (a place or area), as for protective or strategic purposes; withdraw from — *vi.* 1. to withdraw, as from a besieged town or area of danger 2. to discharge bodily waste, esp. feces — *e-vac-u-a'tive* *adj.* — *e-vac-u-a'tor* *n.*

e-vac-u-a-tion (i vak'yoo wā'shān) *n.* [ME. *evacuatioun* < L. *evacuatio*] 1. an evacuating or being evacuated 2. something evacuated; specif., feces

e-vac-u-ee (i vak'yoo wē, i vak'yoo wē) *n.* a person evacuated from an area of danger

e-vade (i vād') *vi.* -e-vad'ed, -e-vad'ing [Fr. *éva-der* < L. *evadere* < *e-*, out, from + *vadere*, to go < *IE* base **wadh-*, whence *WADE*] 1. [Rare] to escape; get away 2. to be deceitful or clever in avoiding or escaping something; use evasion — *vt.* 1. to avoid or escape from by deceit or cleverness; elude (to evade a pursuer) 2. to avoid doing or answering directly; get around; get out of (to evade a question, to evade payment of a tax) — *SYN.* see *ESCAPE* — *e-vad'a-ble* *adj.* — *e-vad'er* *n.*

e-vag-i-nate (i vaj'ə nāt') *vt.* -nat'ed, -nat'ing [*< L. evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, to unsheath < *e-*, from + *vagina*, a sheath] 1. to turn inside out 2. to cause to protrude by turning inside out — *e-vag'i-na'tion* *n.*

e-val-u-ate (i val'yoo wāt') *vt.* -at'ed, -at'ing [back-formation < *evaluation* < Fr. *évaluation* < *évaluer* < *ē* (L. *ex-*, out + *valuer*, to value) 1. to find the value or amount of 2. to judge or determine the worth or quality of; appraise 3. *Math.* to find the numerical value of; express in numbers — *SYN.* see *ESTIMATE* — *e-val'u-a'tion* *n.* — *e-val'u-a'tive* *adj.* — *e-val'u-a'tor* *n.*

Ev-an (ev'ən) [W., var. of *JOHN*] a masculine name

ev-a-nesce (ev'ə nes') *vi.* -nesced', -nes'ing [L. *evanesce* < *e-*, out + *vanescere*, to vanish < *vanus*, VAIN] to fade from sight like mist or smoke; disappear; vanish

ev-a-nes-cence (-nes'ns) *n.* [ML. *evanescentia*: see *FF.*] 1. a fading from sight; vanishing 2. a tendency to fade from sight; evanescent quality; transitoriness

ev-a-nes-cent (-nes'nt) *adj.* [*< L. evanescent*, prp.: see *EVANESCE*] tending to fade from sight; vanishing; ephemeral — *SYN.* see *TRANSIENT* — *ev-a-nes-cent-ly* *adv.*

e-van-gel (i van'jəl) *n.* [ME. & OFr. *evangel* < L. *evangelium*, good news, in LL (Ec.), gospel < Gr. *euangelion*, good news (in NT., gospel) < *euangelos*, bringing good news < *eu-*, well + *angelos*, messenger] 1. the gospel 2. [E.] any of the four Gospels 3. [Gr. *euangelos*] an evangelist

e-van-gel-i-cal (ē'van jē'l k'l, ev'ən-) *adj.* [*< LL (Ec.) evangelicus* < Gr. *euangelikos* < *euangelion* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*] 1. in, of, or according to the Gospels or the teaching of the New Testament 2. of those Protestant churches, as the Methodist and Baptist, that emphasize salvation by faith in the atonement of Jesus, and reject the efficacy of the sacraments and good works alone 3. of the Low Church party in the Church of England 4. same as *EVANGELISTIC* Also *e'van-gel'ic* — *n.* a member of an evangelical church — *e'van-gel'i-cal-ly* *adv.*

e-van-gel-i-cal-ism (-iz'm) *n.* 1. evangelical church doctrines 2. acceptance of such doctrines

E-van-ge-line (i van'jə lin, -līn) [Fr. *Évangéline* < LL (Ec.) *evangelium*: see *EVANGEL*] a feminine name

e-van-gel-ism (-iz'm) *n.* [LGr. (Ec.) *evangelismos*] 1. a preaching of, or zealous effort to spread, the gospel, as in revival meetings 2. any zealous effort in propagandizing for a cause 3. same as *EVANGELICALISM* — *e-van-gel-is'tic* *adj.* — *e-van-gel-is'ti-cal-ly* *adv.*

e-van-gel-ist (-list) *n.* [ME. & OFr. *evangeliste* < LL (Ec.) *evangelista* < Gr. *evangelistēs*, bringer of good news (in NT., evangelist): see *EVANGEL*] 1. [E.] any of the four writers of the Gospels; Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John 2. anyone who evangelizes; esp., a traveling preacher; revivalist

e-van-gel-ize (-liz') *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing [ME. *evangelisen* < OFr. *evangeliser* < LL (Ec.) *evangelizare* < LGr. (Ec.) *evangelizein* < *euangelion*: see *EVANGEL*] 1. to preach the gospel to 2. to convert to Christianity — *vi.* to preach the gospel — *e-van-gel-i-z'a-tion* *n.*

e-van-ish (i van'ish) *vi.* [ME. *evanishen* < OFr. *evanish*, extended stem of *evanir* < VL. **evanire*, for L. *evanesce*, *EVANESCE*] [Poet.] same as *VANISH*

Ev-ans (ev'ənz) 1. Sir Arthur John, 1851–1941; Eng. archaeologist 2. Mary Ann, see *George Eliot* 3. Maurice 1901–; U.S. actor, born in England

Ev-ans-ton (ev'ən stən) [after Dr. John Evans, local philanthropist] city in NE Ill., on Lake Michigan; suburb of Chicago; pop. 74,000

Ev-ans-ville (ev'ənz vil') [after Gen. R. M. Evans, who served in the War of 1812] city in SW Ind., on the Ohio River; pop. 130,000

e-vap-o-ra-ble (i vap'ə rā'b'l) *adj.* [ML. *evaporabilis*] that can be evaporated — *e-vap'o-ra-bil'i-ty* *n.*

e-vap-o-rate (i vap'ə rāt') *vt.* -rat'ed, -rat'ing [ME. *evaporaten* < L. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare* < *e-*, out, from + *vaporare*, to emit vapor < *vapor*, VAPOR] 1. to change (a liquid or solid) into vapor; drive out or draw off in the form of vapor 2. to remove moisture from (milk, vegetables, fruits, etc.) by heating or drying so as to get a concentrated product 3. a) to deposit (a metal, metallic salts, etc.) by sublimation b) to drive out (neutrons, electrons, etc.) — *vi.* 1. to become vapor; pass off in the form of vapor 2. to give off vapor 3. to disappear like vapor; vanish

e-vap'o-ra'tion *n.* — *e-vap'o-ra'tive* *adj.* — *e-vap'o-ra'tor* *n.*

evaporated milk unsweetened milk thickened by evaporation to about half its weight, and then canned and sterilized: cf. *CONDENSED MILK*

e-vap-o-trans-pi-ra-tion (i vap'ə tran'spī rā'shān) *n.* [*EVAPORATION*] + *TRANSPIRATION*] the total water loss

from the sc
by transpi
e-va-sion (i
pp. of *evadi*
ing of a du
way of doi
e-va-sive (i
1. tending
tricky; equ
— *e-va'sive*
Eve (ēv) [M
life, orig. ?
Adam's wif
eve (ēv) *n.* [Poet.] ever
holiday (Ch
some event
e-vec-tion (i
out < *evect*
carry: see v
the moon ir
— *e-vec'tion*
Ev-e-li-na (ē
— *Ev-e-line* (ē
— *Ev-e-line* (ē
— *Ev-e-line* (ē
masculine n
diarist
e-ven' (ē'vən
eben, Goth.
not irregula
tempo/ 3. c
tion/ 4. in t
the rim/ 5.
nothing b) w
wrong, insul
change/ 9. e
score, etc. I
and opposed
[Obs.] in an e
particle mean
over; indeed;
stand/ b) e
happened *ev*
spoke, she e
comparison i
particularly
become, or t
— *SYN.* see
finish as neit
fact that; the
e-ven' (ē'vən
e-ven-fall (-fē
e-ven-hand-e
e-ven-ing (ēv'
afnian, to gro
abend, prob.
Gr. *epi*, L. *ob*
last part of t
night; period
and bedtime
and in parts
sunset and tv
etc. 4. a pa
musical *eveni*
evening dress
occasions in t
evening pray
e-ven-ing-prim
family (Onag
America, incl
evening prim
the evening-p
flowers that o
e-ven-ings (-n
evenings
evening star
in the western
even money e
e-ven-song (ē
EVENING & SO
Church the w
song sung at e
e-ven-ste-ven,
ing slang < E
EVEN' (senses
e-vent (i vent'
to happen <
occurrence, es
outcome 3. a
pole vault, h
occurrence -
anyhow; also
in the event
in the event
[*lat.* *ape*, *cār*; ter
for a in ago, e
Fr. *duc*, *r*, I

rectable

re divisions, plus

re ensemble of a
from the featured

id body, esp. of a
ow lifeless and of

re BODY
(-mən) same as

OFr. < L. *corpulentus* <
-ness of body;

L. *corpulentus* <
-lent-ly adv.

1) [L., body < IE.
Sans. *kṛpā*, form,
human or animal
etious usage 2. a
of laws or writings
3. the main body
l. as distinguished
., investment, etc.
., a mass of tissue

ora cal-lo'sa (-sə)
white, transverse
eres in man and

Body of Christ]
e Thursday after
ist 2. city in SE
30

pusculum, dim. of
2. Anat. a proto-
., esp., any of the
cytes (white cor-
tc. of vertebrates:
cor-pus-cule (kōr
poo lər) adj.

lit., body of the
proving a crime;
crime: the corpus
ody of the victim,
d 2. loosely, the

ly of law] a collec-
t

nō'ni chē') [ML.,
aws governing the
superseded by the

1) [L., lit., body of
law, compiled and
has been the basis

pora lu'te-a (-ə)
ass of yellow tissue
aafian follicle that
ertilized, this tissue
eeded to maintain
this hormone, used

pora stri-a'ta (-tə)
ier of two striated
half of the brain
correspondence 4.
tion

ing [< L. *corrādere*,
'adere, to scrape] to
water or glacial ice
lebris —cor-ra'sion

e; ring < L. *currere*,
or capturing horses,
nsive area made by
an enclosing circle
or confine in a corral
to arrange (wagons)
ce possession of; lay

L. *correctus*, pp. of
ead straight, direct]
right; remove errors
rs or faults of 3. to
ld or punish so as to
ve, or counteract (a
rections; specif., to
nsate (for an error,
forming or adhering
correct behavior) 2.
urate, right, or free
established amount,
fj. —cor-rect'ly adv.

absence of error [a
ility (correct behavior);
e to obtain conformity
of the events]; exact

correcting lens

stresses perfect conformity to fact, truth, or some standard [the
exact time, an exact quotation]; precise suggests minute accuracy
of detail and often connotes a finicky or overly fastidious attitude
(precise in all his habits) See also PUNISH —ANT. wrong, false

correcting lens (or **plate**) a thin lens used to correct

spherical aberration introduced by the spherical mirror in
certain optical systems

cor-rec-tion (kə rek'tshən) *n.* [ME. *correccion* < OFr.
correctio < L. *correctio*] 1. a correcting or being corrected

2. a change that corrects a mistake; change from wrong to
right, or from abnormal to normal; emendation; rectifica-
tion 3. the amount of change made in correcting 4. punish-
ment or scolding to correct faults —**cor-rec'tion-al** (-əl) *adj.*

cor-rect-i-tude (kə rek'tə tōd', -tyōd') *n.* [< CORRECT,
after RECTITUDE] the quality of being correct, esp. in
conduct; propriety

cor-rec-tive (-tiv) *adj.* [Fr. *correctif* < LL. *correctivus*]
tending or meant to correct or improve; remedial —*n.*
something corrective; remedy —**cor-rec'tive-ly** *adv.*

Cor-reg-gio (kə rej'gō), (Antonio Allegri da) 1494?–1534;
It. painter

Cor-reg-i-dor (kə reg'ə dōr') small fortified island in the
Philippines, at the entrance to Manila Bay

cor-rel, **cor-relative**

cor-re-late (kōr'ə lāt', kār'-) *n.* [< COR- + L. *relatus*: see
RELATE] either of two interrelated things, esp. if one implies
the other —*adj.* closely and naturally related —*vi.* -lat'ed,
-lat'ing to be mutually related (to or with) —*vt.* to bring (a
thing) into mutual relation (with another thing); calculate
or show the reciprocal relation between; specif., to bring
(one of two related or interdependent quantities, sets of
statistics, etc.) into contrast (with the other)

cor-re-la-tion (kōr'ə lā'shən, kār'-) *n.* [ML. *correlatio*:
see COM- & RELATION] 1. mutual relationship or connection

2. the degree of relative correspondence, as between two
sets of data [a correlation of 75 percent] 3. a correlating or
being correlated —**cor-re-la'tion-al** *adj.*

correlation coefficient *Statistics* a descriptive index
applied to two sets of numbers (x, y), the value of which
serves to specify the overall dependence exhibited by the
data between the variables x and y

cor-rel-a-tive (kə rel'ə tiv) *adj.* [ML. *correlativus*] 1. having
or involving a mutual relationship; reciprocally dependent
[relative rights and duties] 2. *Gram.* expressing mutual
relation and used in pairs [In "neither Tom nor I can go,"
"neither" and "nor" are relative conjunctions] —*n.* 1. a
thing closely related to something else 2. a relative
[word] —**cor-rel'a-tive-ly** *adv.* —**cor-rel'a-tiv'i-ty** *n.*

cor-re-spond (kōr'ə spānd', kār'-) *vi.* [Fr. *correspondre* <
ML. *correspondere* < L. *com-*, together + *respondere*, to
answer] 1. to be in agreement (with something); conform
[to something]; tally; harmonize 2. to be similar, analogous,
or equal (to something) 3. to communicate (with someone)
by exchanging letters, esp. regularly —*SYN.* see AGREE —
cor-re-spond-ing-ly *adv.*

cor-re-spond-ence (-spānd'əns) *n.* [ME. < ML. *corres-*
pondentia < pp. of *correspondere*: see prec.] 1. agreement
with something else or with one another; conformity 2.
similarity; analogy 3. a) communication by exchange of
letters b) the letters received or written

correspondence school a school that gives courses of
instruction (correspondence courses) by mail, sending
lessons and examinations to a student periodically, and
correcting and grading the returned answers

cor-re-spond-en-cy (-spānd'ən sē) *n., pl.* -cles same as
CORRESPONDENCE (senses 1 and 2)

cor-re-spond-ent (kōr'ə spānd'ənt, kār'-) *adj.* [ME. <
ML. *correspondens*, pp. of *correspondere*, CORRESPOND]
corresponding; agreeing; matching; analogous —*n.* 1. a
thing that corresponds; correlate 2. a) a person who
exchanges letters with another b) a person who writes to a
magazine or newspaper, expressing an opinion, as on public
affairs 3. a person hired by a magazine or newspaper to
furnish news, articles, etc. of a certain type or from a dis-
tant place 4. a person or firm acting for, or having regular
business relations with, another at a distance

cor-re-spon-sive (-siv) *adj.* [Archaic] corresponding

cor-ri-da (kōr'ē dā; E. kə rēd'ə) *n.* [Sp. *corrida* (de toros),
(bull)-baiting, lit., a running, race < fem. pp. of *correr*, to
run < L. *currere*: see CURRENT] a bullfight or, esp., an
entire program of bullfights

cor-ri-dor (kōr'ə dər, kār', -dōr') *n.* [Fr. < It. *corridore*, a
gallery, corridor, runner < *correre*, to run < L. *currere*: see
CURRENT] 1. a long passageway or hall, esp. one onto
which several rooms open 2. a strip of land forming a
passageway through foreign-held land, as from a country
to its seaport

cor-rie (kōr'ē, kār'ē) *n.* [< ScotGael. *coire*, cauldron & IE.
base **hwer-*, pot, whence OE. *hwer*, kettle] [Scot.] a round
hollow in a hillside

Cor-rie-dale (kōr'ē dāl', kār'-) *n.* [< *Corriedale*, New
Zealand] a breed of rather large, white-faced sheep,
developed in New Zealand for their wool and meat

Cor-rien-tes (kōr'ryen'tes) city in N Argentina, on the
Paraná River: pop. 104,000

lat, **ape**, **cār**; **ten**, **ēven**; **is**, **bite**; **gō**, **hörn**, **tōol**. look; **oil**, **out**; **up**, **fər**; **get**; **joy**; **yet**; **chin**; **she**; **thin**, **shen**; **zh**, **leisure**; **η**, **ring**;
as in **a** *ago*, *e* in *agent*, *i* in *sanity*, *o* in *comply*, *u* in *focus*; * as in *able* (ā'b'l); Fr. *bâl*; *ê*, Fr. *coeur*; *û*, Fr. *feu*; Fr. *mon*; *ô*, Fr. *coq*;
û, Fr. *duc*; *r*, Fr. *cri*; H. G. *ich*; kh, G. *doch*. See inside front cover. ☆ Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

Corse

cor-ri-gen-dum (kōr'ə jen'dəm, kār'-) *n., pl.* -gen'da
(-də) [L., gerundive of *corrige*: see CORRECT] 1. an error
to be corrected, esp. one in a printed work 2. [pl.] a list of
such errors with their corrections, inserted in the published
work

cor-ri-gi-ble (kōr'i jā b'l, kār'-) *adj.* [ME. < OFr. < ML.
corrigibilis < L. *corrige*: see CORRECT] capable of being
corrected, improved, or reformed —**cor-ri-gi-bil'i-ty** (-bil'ə
tē) *n.* —**cor-ri-gi-bly** *adv.*

cor-ri-val (kə ri'vəl) *n., adj.* [L. *corralis* < *com-*, with +
rivalis, rival] same as RIVAL

cor-rob-o-rant (kə rōb'ə rənt) *adj.* [L. *corroborans*, pp. of
corroborare: see ff.] 1. corroborating 2. [Obs.] strengthen-
ing; said of a medicine or tonic —*n.* [Obs.] a tonic

cor-rob-o-rate (-rāt') *vt.* -rat'ed, -rat'ing [< L. *corrobor-*
atus, pp. of *corroborare*, to strengthen < *com-*, intens. +
robore < *robur*, strength] 1. orig., to strengthen 2. to
make the validity of more certain; confirm; bolster; sup-
port [evidence to corroborate his testimony] —*SYN.* see
CONFIRM —**cor-rob'o-ra-tion** *n.* —**cor-rob'o-ra'tor** *n.*

cor-rob-o-ra-tive (kə rōb'ə rāt'iv, -ər ə tiv) *adj.* corrobo-
rating or tending to corroborate; confirmatory: also **cor-**
rob'o-ra-to'ry (-ər ə tōr'ē)

cor-rob-o-ree (kə rōb'ə rē) *n.* [< native *korobra*, dance] 1.
a dance festival held at night by Australian aborigines to
celebrate tribal victories and similar events 2. in Australia,
a) a large or noisy festivity b) an uproar; tumult

cor-rode (kə rōd') *vt.* -rod'ed, -rod'ing [ME. *corroden* <
OFr. *corroder* < L. *corrodere*, to gnaw to pieces < *com-*,
intens. + *rodere*, to gnaw] 1. to eat into or wear away
gradually, as by rusting or by the action of chemicals 2.
to work upon insidiously and cause to deteriorate [a heart
corroded by bitterness] —*vi.* to become corroded —**cor-**
rod'i-ble *adj.*

cor-ro-sion (kə rōz'hən) *n.* [ME. *corrosioun* < OFr.
corrosion < LL. *corrosio* < pp. of *corrodere*: see prec.] 1.
a corroding or being corroded 2. a substance, as rust, formed
by corroding

cor-ro-sive (kə rōs'iv) *adj.* [OFr. *corrosif* < ML. *corrosivus*]
1. corroding or causing corrosion 2. bitingly sarcastic;
cutting —*n.* something causing corrosion —**cor-ro-sive-ly**
adv. —**cor-ro-sive-ness** *n.*

corrosive sublimate same as MERCURIC CHLORIDE

cor-ru-gate (kōr'ə gāt', kār'-; -yoo-) *vt., vi.* -gat'ed, -gat'-
ing [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of
corrugare, to wrinkle <
com-, intens. + *rugare*, to
wrinkle] to shape or con-
tract into parallel grooves
and ridges; make wrinkles
in; furrow

corrugated iron sheet iron
or steel, usually galvanized, corrugated to give it added
strength in construction

corrugated paper paper or pasteboard corrugated so as
to be resilient, used for wrapping or packing

cor-ru-ga-tion (kōr'ə gā'shən, kār'-; -yoo-) *n.* [ML.
corrugatio] 1. a corrugating or being corrugated 2. any of
the parallel ridges or grooves of a corrugated surface

cor-rupt (kə rʌpt') *adj.* [ME. < L. *corruptus*, pp. of
corrumpere, to destroy, spoil, bribe < *com-*, together +
rumpere, to break: see RUPTURE] 1. orig., changed from a
sound condition to an unsound one; spoiled; contaminated;
rotten 2. deteriorated from the normal or standard; specif.,
a) morally unsound or debased; perverted; evil; depraved
b) taking bribes; venal c) containing alterations, errors, or
admixtures of foreignisms: said of texts, languages, etc.
—*vt., vi.* to make or become corrupt —*SYN.* see DEBASE —
cor-rupt'er, **cor-rupt'or** *n.* —**cor-rupt'ly** *adv.* —**cor-rupt'-**
ness *n.*

cor-rupt-i-ble (kə rʌpt'ə b'l) *adj.* [ME. < LL.(Ec.)
corruptibilis] that can be corrupted, esp. morally —**cor-**
rupt'i-bil'i-ty (-tə bil'ə tē) *n.* —**cor-rupt'i-bly** *adv.*

cor-ru-p-tion (kə rʌp'tshən) *n.* [ME. *corruption* < OFr.
corruption < L. *corruptio* < *corruptus*, CORRUPT] 1. the act
or fact of making, becoming, or being corrupt 2. evil or
wicked behavior; depravity 3. bribery or similar dishonest
dealings 4. decay; putridity; rottenness 5. something
corrupted, as an improperly altered word or text 6. [Rare]
a corrupting influence

cor-ru-p-tion-ist (-ist) *n.* a person who engages in or up-
holds corrupt practices, esp. in public life

cor-ru-p-tive (kə rʌp'tiv) *adj.* [ME. *corruptif* < LL.(Ec.)
corruptivus] tending to corrupt or produce corruption —
cor-rupt'ive-ly *adv.*

corrupt practices acts laws limiting contributions to and
expenditures in election campaigns, illegalizing certain
methods of influencing voters, etc.

cor-sage (kōr sāzh', -sāj') *n.* [Fr. < OFr. *cors*: see CORPS &
-AGE] 1. the bodice of a dress 2. a small bouquet for a
woman to wear, as at the waist or shoulder

cor-sair (kōr'ser) *n.* [Fr. *corsaire* < Pr. *corsar* < It. *corsaro*
< VL. **cursarius*, running swiftly < L. *cursus*, COURSE]

1. a privateer, esp. of Barbary 2. a pirate 3. a pirate ship

Corse (kōrs) *Fr. name of CORSICA*



CORRUGATED SURFACE

ity = 3 forage acres)
J. B. Foraker, 1846-
in the Alaska Range.

am/1-na (-ram/ə nə),
1) a small opening or
ant ovule —fo-ram/1-
adj.

odL., large opening
through which the
nulla oblongata

pl. fo-ram/1-nif-
(gen. foraminis): see
raminifera of small,

us shells full of tiny
project: they form
many deep-sea oozes

ous adj.
smuch (as)
ob. back-formation <

er, to forage < forre-
er; pillage —n. [ME.
der to seize or steal

herbein, to feed, graze
an; to taste] be grass-
ed from the grasses.

of FORBID
chaic -bare', -borne'
an: see FOR- & BEAR'

ing, saying, etc.) 2.
—vi. 1. to refrain or
control oneself under

for-bear'er n. —for-

EAR
the act of forbearing
self-control; patient

creditor extends time
r a time his right to
N, see PATIENCE

s'n), Sir Johnston
—bad', -bid/den or

en < OE. forbēdan:
t permit; prohibit 2.
ide or bar from 3. to

neaning to command
it implies a forbidding
es legal or ecclesiastical

exemplary punishment
enjoin implies a legal
g) a given action, under

al prohibition with an
on or censure —ANT.

bidding; prohibition
prohibited
the tree of knowledge

and Eve: Gen. 2:17;
re
rous, threatening, or

ly adv.
R1
1E. forbi (see FOR- &
ic) 1. close by; near

cia, fortia < L. fortis;
vigor; power 2. the
ce of a blow/ 3. a)

against a person or
b) the use of physical
m; physical coercion

sing a mob/ 4. the
nd vigorously; moral
cter/ 5. a) the power

effectiveness (the
lacking force) b) a

ain influence, power
recise meaning; basic
said/ 7. a) military

tive armed strength
p of soldiers, sailors
l for some activity/

ding power; validity
uts an object at rest
moving object —at

ething by or as if by
3. a) to break open
lock/ b) to make (a

capture by breaking
y's stronghold/ 4. to
cing the gun from his

ause to move against
to a filled box/ 6. to
upon] [to force one

attentions on another/ 7. to effect or produce by or as by
force; produce by unusual or unnatural effort (to force a
smile/ 8. to exert beyond the natural limits or capacity;

strain [to force one's voice/ 9. to cause (plants, fruit, etc.)
to develop or grow faster by artificial means 10. [Obs.] a)

to give or add force to b) to put in force 11. Baseball a)
to cause (a base runner) to be put out by a force-out: said of

a batter b) to cause (a runner) to score or (a run) to be
scored by walking the batter with the bases full (often with

in) 12. Card Games to cause (an opponent) to play (a
particular card), or to cause (one's partner) to make (a

particular bid) —In force 1. in full strength; in full number
2. in effect; operative; valid —force'a-ble adj. —force'less

adj. —force'er n.
SYN.—force implies the exertion of power in causing a person or
thing to act, move, or comply against his or its resistance and may

refer to physical strength or to any impelling motive/circumstances
forced him to lie/; compel implies a driving irresistibly to some

action, condition, etc.; to coerce is to compel submission or obedi-
ence by the use of superior power, intimidation, threats, etc.;

constrain implies the operation of a restricting force and therefore
suggests a strained, repressed, or unnatural quality in that which

results [a constrained laugh/ See also STRENGTH.
forced (fōrst) adj. 1. done or brought about by force; not

voluntary; compulsory [forced labor/ 2. produced or kept
up by unusual effort; not natural or spontaneous; strained

or constrained [a forced smile/ 3. due to necessity or
emergency [a forced landing/ 4. at a pace faster than usual

[a forced march] —force-ed-ly (fōr'sid-ly) adv.
force de frappe (fōrs də frāp') [Fr.] striking force; specif.,

the nuclear striking force of France
force-feed (-fēd') vt. -fed', -feed'ing to feed by force, esp.

by means of a tube passing down the throat to the stomach
force-full (fōrs'fəl) adj. full of force; powerful; vigorous;

effective, cogent, etc. —force'ful-ly adv. —force'ful-ness n.
force ma jeure (fōrs mā zhēr') [Fr.] overpowering force

or coercive power
force-meat (fōrs'mēt') n. [altered < force meat < FARCE,
a] meat chopped up and seasoned, usually for stuffing

force-out (-out') n. Baseball an out that results when a
base runner is forced from a base by a teammate's hit and

fails to reach the next base before the ball does
for-ceps (fōr'səps) n., pl. -ceps [L., orig., smith's tongs <

formus, WARM + capere, to
take] small tongs or pincers
for grasping, compressing,

and pulling, used esp. by
surgeons and dentists
force pump a pump with a

valveless plunger for forcing
a liquid through a pipe, esp.
for sending water under pres-

sure to a considerable height
for-ci-ble (fōr'sə b'l) adj.
[ME. < OFr.] 1. done or

effected by force; involving the use of force 2. having force;
forceful —for'ci-ble-ness n. —for'ci-bly adv.

ford (fōrd) n. [ME. < OE., akin to G. furt < IE. *prtu*,
passage < base **per-*, to transport, whence L. *portus*, Goth.

[*foran*, FARE] a shallow place in a stream, river, etc., where
one can cross by wading or by riding on horseback, in an

automobile, etc. —vt. to cross at a ford —ford'a-ble adj.
ford (fōrd) 1. Ford Ma-dox (mad'aks), (born Ford Madox

Hufler) 1873-1939; Eng. writer & editor 2. Gerald
(adolph), Jr., 1913-38, 38th president of the U.S.

(1974-77); 3. Henry, 1863-1947; U.S. automobile manu-
facturer 4. John, 1586?-1640?; Eng. dramatist

for-do (fōr dōr') vt. -did', -done', -do'ing [ME. *fordon* <
OE.; see FOR- & DO'] [Archaic] 1. to destroy, kill, ruin, etc.

2. to cause to become exhausted: only in the pp.
fore (fōr) adv. [ME. < OE. *fore*, *foran*, akin to G. *vor* < IE.

base **per-*, through, throughout, before, whence L. *per-*,
FOR, FOR-] 1. at, in, or toward the front part: now only of a

ship 2. [Obs.] previously, —adj. 1. situated in front or in
front of some other thing or part 2. [Obs.] previous; former

3. the thing or part in front —prep. [Obs.] before: used
chiefly in oaths —interj. Golf a shout warning those ahead

that one is about to hit the ball —to the fore 1. to the
front; into view; into prominence 2. at hand; available

3. still active; alive
fore (fōr) prep. [Poet.] before
fore (fōr) [ME. < OE.; see FORE] a prefix meaning: 1. be-

fore in time, place, order, or rank [forenoon, foreman]. 2.
the front part of [forearm]

fore-and-aft (fōr' n aft', -äft') adj. Naut. from the bow to
the stern; lengthwise or set lengthwise

fore-and-aft Naut. 1. from the bow to the stern; lengthwise
2. lengthwise 2. at, in, or toward both the bow and the

stem
fore-and-aft-er (-aft'ər, -äft'-) n. a schooner, ketch, or
other ship with fore-and-aft rig

fore-arm' (fōr'ärm') n. the part of the arm between the
shoulder and the wrist

fore-arm' (fōr'ärm') vt. to arm in advance; prepare before-
hand for a fight or any difficulty

fore, cār, ten, ēven; is, bite; gō, hōrn, tōol, look; oil, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, shen; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring;
in a ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; * as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. cœur; ô, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ô, Fr. coq;
Fr. du; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. * Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

fore-bear (fōr'ber') n. [< FORE + BE + -ER] an ancestor
fore-bode (fōr bōd') vt., vi. -bod'ed, -bod'ing [OE. *fore-*
bodian: see FORE- & BODE'] 1. to indicate beforehand;

portend; foretell; predict (esp. something bad or harmful)
2. to have a presentiment of (something bad or harmful)

—SYN. see FORETELL —fore-bod'er n.
fore-bod-ing (-bōd'ing) n. [OE. *forebodung*] a prediction,

portend, or presentiment, esp. of something bad or harmful
—adj. characterized by foreboding —SYN. see OMINOUS —
fore-bod'ing-ly adv.

fore-brain (fōr'brān') n. 1. the front part of the three
primary divisions of the brain of a vertebrate embryo 2.

the part of the fully developed brain evolved from this,
consisting of the diencephalon and the cerebral hemispheres

fore-cast (fōr'kast', -kást'; for v., also occas. fōr kast',
-kást') vt. -cast' or -cast'ed, -cast'ing [ME. *forecasten* <

fore (see FORE) + *casten*, to contrive; see CAST] 1. [Now
Rare] to plan in advance; foresee 2. to estimate or calcu-

late in advance; predict or seek to predict (weather,
business conditions, etc.) 3. to serve as a prediction or

prophecy of —vi. to make a forecast —n. 1. [Now Rare]
foresight; forethought 2. a prediction, as of weather condi-

tions —SYN. see FORETELL —fore'cast'er n.
fore-cas-tle (fōk's'l; fōr'kas'l is a sp. pronun.) n. [FORE +

CASTLE: from the foremost of the two castlelike structures
on the hull of a medieval vessel] 1. the upper deck of a ship

in front of the foremast 2. the front part of a merchant
ship, where the sailors' quarters are located

fore-close (fōr klōz') vt. -closed', -clos'ing [ME. *fordlosen*
 < OFr. *forlos*, pp. of *forclore*, to exclude < *for* (< L.

foris), outside + *clorre* (< L. *claudere*), CLOSE'] 1. to shut
out; exclude; bar 2. to deprive of the right to redeem a

mortgage when regular payments have not been kept up
3. to take away the right to redeem (a mortgage, etc.) 4.

to hinder the working of 5. to claim exclusively —vi. to
foreclose a mortgage, lien, etc. —fore-clos'a-ble adj.

—fore-clo'sure (-klōz'zhər) n.
fore-court (fōr'kōrt') n. 1. a court at the front of a building

*2. Basketball the half of the court which contains the
basket toward which the ball is shot in attempting to

score 3. Tennis, Badminton, etc. the part of the court
nearest the net

fore-deck (-dek') n. the forepart of a ship's deck, esp. of the
upper deck

fore-do (fōr dōr') vt. archaic var. of FORDO
fore-doom (fōr dōom'; for n. fōr'dōom') vt. to doom in

advance; condemn beforehand —n. [Archaic] a sentence or
judgment in advance; destiny

fore-fa-ther (fōr'fä'thər) n. [ME. *forefader*: see FORE- &
FATHER] an ancestor

*Forefathers' Day December 22, a day celebrated by New
Englanders as the anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing at

Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620
fore-feel (fōr'fēl') vt. -felt', -feel'ing to feel beforehand;
have a premonition of

fore-fend (fōr'fend') vt. same as FORFEND
fore-finger (fōr'fing'ər) n. [ME.] the finger nearest the

thumb; index finger; first finger
fore-foot (-foot') n., pl. -feet' [ME. *forefot*] 1. either of the

front feet of an animal with four or more feet. 2. the
meeting point of the keel and the stem of a ship

fore-front (-frunt') n. 1. the extreme front 2. the position
of most activity, importance, etc.

fore-gath-er (fōr'gath'ər) vi. same as FORGATHER
fore-go' (-gō') vt., vi. -went', -gone', -go'ing [ME. *forigon* <

OE. *foregan*] to go before in place, time, or degree; precede
fore-go' (-gō') vt. same as FORGO

fore-go-ing (fōr'gō'ing) adj. previously said, written, etc.;
preceding —SYN. see PREVIOUS —the foregoing 1. the one

or ones previously mentioned 2. what has already been
said or written

fore-gone (fōr'gōn') adj. 1. that has gone before; previous;
former 2. previously determined or confidently antici-

ipated; also, inevitable or unavoidable: said of a conclusion
fore-ground (fōr'ground') n. 1. the part of a scene, land-

scape, etc. nearest, or represented in perspective as nearest,
to the viewer 2. the most noticeable or conspicuous

position
fore-gut (-gut') n. the front part of the alimentary canal in
vertebrate embryos: the duodenum, stomach, esophagus,

and pharynx develop from it
fore-hand (-hand') n. 1. [Archaic] the position in front or

above; advantage 2. the part of a horse in front of the
rider 3. a kind of stroke, as in tennis, made with the arm

extended and the palm of the hand turned forward —adj.
1. [Obs.] done or given earlier 2. foremost; front 3. done

or performed as or with a forehand —adv. with a forehand
fore-hand-ed (fōr han'did) adj. 1. looking ahead to, or

making provision for, the future; thrifty; prudent 2. well-
to-do; well-off; prosperous 3. same as FOREHAND (adj. 3)

—fore-hand-ed-ly adv. —fore-hand-ed-ness n.
fore-head (fōr'id, fār'; fōr'hēd', fār'-) n. [ME. *forhed* <

OE. *forheafod*: see FORE- & HEAD] 1. the part of the face
between the eyebrows and the line where the hair normally

begins 2. the front part of anything

for which dry cleaning is indicated) 4. to show or point out as a cause, nature, treatment, or outcome: said of a disease, etc. 5. to express briefly or generally [to indicate guidelines for action]

in-di-ca-tion (in'də kă'shən) *n.* [L. *indicatio*] 1. the act of indicating 2. something that indicates, points out, or signifies; sign 3. something that is indicated as necessary 4. the amount or degree registered by an indicator

in-di-ca-tive (in dik'ə tiv) *adj.* [Fr. *indicatif* < L. *indicativus*] 1. giving an indication, suggestion, or intimation; showing; signifying [a look indicative of joy]: also *in-di-ca-to-ry* (in dik'ə tōr'ē, in'dik-) 2. designating or of that mood of a verb used to express an act, state, or occurrence as actual, or to ask a question of fact: it is the usual form of the verb: cf. SUBJUNCTIVE, IMPERATIVE —*n.* 1. the indicative mood 2. a verb in this mood —*in-di-ca-tive-ly adv.*

in-di-ca-tor (in'də kăt'ər) *n.* [LL.] 1. a person or thing that indicates; specif., a) any device, as a gauge, dial, register, or pointer, that measures or records and visibly indicates b) an apparatus that diagrams the varying fluid pressure of an engine in operation 2. any of various substances used to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, the beginning or end of a chemical reaction, the presence of certain substances, etc., by changes in color 3. *Ecol.* a species of plant or animal, or a community, whose occurrence serves as evidence that certain environmental conditions exist

in-di-ces (in'də sēz') *n.* *alt. pl.* of INDEX

in-di-cl-a (in dish'ē ə, -dish'ə) *n. pl.* *sing.* *in-di-cl-um* (-əm) [L., *pl.* of *indicium*; a notice, information < *index* (gen. *indici*): see INDEX] characteristic marks or tokens; esp., printed markings substituted on mail or on mailing labels for stamps or cancellations

in-dict (in dit') *vt.* [altered (after L.) < ME. *enditen*, to write down, accuse < Anglo-L. *indicare* < LL. **indicare* < L. *in*, against + *dicare*: see DICTATE] to charge with the commission of a crime; esp., to make formal accusation against on the basis of positive legal evidence: usually said of the action of a grand jury —*SYN.* see ACCUSE —*in-dict'er, in-dict'or n.*

in-di-c-t-a-ble (-ə b'l) *adj.* [ME. *enditable*] 1. that should be indicted 2. making indictment possible, as an offense

in-dic-tion (in dik'shən) *n.* [ME. *indicioun* < L. *indictio* < *pp.* of *indicare*, to declare, announce < *in-*, in + *dicere*, to say, tell: see DICTION] 1. the edict of a Roman emperor, orig. of Constantine, fixing the tax valuation of property for each fifteen-year period 2. the tax so levied 3. a) a cycle of fifteen years b) a particular year in such a cycle

in-dict-ment (in dit'mənt) *n.* [ME. & Anglo-Fr. *endite-ment*] 1. an indicting or being indicted 2. a charge; accusation; specif., a formal written accusation charging one or more persons with the commission of a crime, presented by a grand jury to the court when the jury has found, after examining the evidence presented, that there is a valid case

in-dies (in'dēz) 1. *same as* a) EAST INDIES b) WEST INDIES 2. formerly, SE Asia & the Malay Archipelago

in-dif-fer-ence (in dif'ər əns, -dif'frəns) *n.* [Fr. < L. *indifferentia*] the quality, state, or fact of being indifferent; specif., a) lack of concern, interest, or feeling; apathy b) lack of importance, meaning, or worth Also [Archaic] *in-dif'fer-en-cy*

in-dif-fer-ent (-ənt, -rənt) *adj.* [ME. < OFr. < L. *indifferens*: see IN- & DIFFERENT] 1. having or showing no partiality, bias, or preference; neutral 2. having or showing no interest, concern, or feeling; uninterested, apathetic, or unmoved 3. of no consequence or importance; immaterial 4. not particularly good or bad, large or small, right or wrong, etc.; fair, average, etc. 5. not really good; rather poor or bad 6. neutral in quality, as a chemical, magnet, etc.; inactive: chiefly in scientific use 7. capable of developing in various ways, as the cells of an embryo that are not yet specialized; undifferentiated —*in-dif'fer-ent-ly adv.*

SYN. —*indifferent* implies either apathy or neutrality, esp. with reference to choice [to remain indifferent in a dispute]; *unconcerned* implies a lack of concern, solicitude, or anxiety, as because of callousness, ingenuousness, etc. [to remain unconcerned in a time of danger]; *incurlous* suggests a lack of interest or curiosity [incurlous about the details]; *detached* implies an impartiality or aloofness resulting from a lack of emotional involvement in a situation [he viewed the struggle with detached interest]; *disinterested* strictly implies a commendable impartiality resulting from a lack of selfish motive or desire for personal gain [a disinterested journalist], but it is now often used colloquially to mean not interested, or indifferent

in-dif-fer-ent-ism (-iz'm) *n.* the state of being indifferent; esp., a) systematic indifference to religion b) the belief that all religions have equal validity —*in-dif'fer-ent-ist n.*

in-di-gence (in'di jəns) *n.* [ME. < OFr. < L. *indigentia*] the condition of being indigent: also *in'di-gen-cy* —*SYN.* see POVERTY

in-di-gene (-jēn) *n.* [Fr. *indigène* < L. *indigena* < OL. *indu* (L. *in*), in + *gignere*, to be born: see GENUS] a native animal or plant: also *in'di-gen* (-jən)

in-di-g-e-nous (in dij'ə nəs) *adj.* [LL. *indigenus* < L. *indigena*: see prec.] 1. existing, growing, or produced naturally in a region or country; belonging (to) as a native 2. innate; inherent; inborn —*SYN.* see NATIVE —*in-di-g'e-nous-ly adv.* —*in-di-g'e-nous-ness n.*

in-di-gent (in'di jənt) *adj.* [ME. *indigent* < OFr. < L. *indigens*; *pp.* of *indigere*, to be in need < OL. *indu* (L. *in*), in + *egere*, to need < IE. base *eg-, lack, whence ON. *ehla*] 1. in poverty; poor; needy; destitute 2. [Archaic] lacking; destitute (of) —*n.* an indigent person —*SYN.* see POOR —*in'di-gent-ly adv.*

in-di-gest-ed (in'di jes'tid, -di-) *adj.* [IN- + DIGESTED] 1. not well considered or thought out 2. confused; chaotic 3. not digested; undigested

in-di-gest-i-ble (-jes'tə b'l) *adj.* [L. *indigestibilis*] that cannot be digested; not easily digested —*in'di-gest'i-bil'i-ty n.*

in-di-ges-tion (-jes'chən, -jesh') *n.* [Fr. < LL. *indigestio*] 1. inability to digest, or difficulty in digesting, food; dyspepsia 2. the discomfort caused by this

in-di-ges-tive (-jes'tiv) *adj.* having or characterized by indigestion

in-dign (in din') *adj.* [Fr. *indigne* < L. *indignus* < *in-*, not + *dignus*, worthy: see DIGNITY] [Obs. or Poet.] 1. undeserving; unworthy 2. disgraceful

in-dig-nant (in dig'nənt) *adj.* [L. *indignans*, *pp.* of *indignari*, to consider as unworthy or improper, be displeased at < *in-*, not + *dignari*, to deem worthy < *dignus*, worthy: see DIGNITY] feeling or expressing anger or scorn, esp. at unjust, mean, or ungrateful action or treatment —*in-dig'nant-ly adv.*

in-dig-na-tion (in dig'nā'shən) *n.* [ME. *indignacion* < OFr. < L. *indignatio* < *pp.* of *indignari*: see prec.] anger or scorn resulting from injustice, ingratitude, or meanness; righteous anger —*SYN.* see ANGER

in-dig-ni-ty (in dig'nə tē) *n.* *pl.* -ties [L. *indignitas*, unworthiness, vileness: see IN- & DIGNITY] 1. something that humiliates, insults, or injures the dignity or self-respect; affront 2. [Obs.] a) unworthiness or disgrace b) indignation

in-di-go (in'di gō) *n.* *pl.* -gos, -goes [Sp. < L. *indicum* < Gr. *indikon* (*pharmakon*), lit., Indian (dye) < *Indikos*, Indian < *India*, INDIA] 1. a blue dye obtained from certain plants, esp. a plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*) native to India, or made synthetically, usually from aniline 2. any of a genus (*Indigofera*) of plants of the legume family that yield indigo 3. a deep violet-blue, designated by Newton as one of the seven prismatic or primary colors —*adj.* of this color

indigo blue 1. *same as* INDIGOTIN 2. *same as* INDIGO (sense 3) —*in'di-go-blue' adj.*

indigo bunting a small finch (*Passerina cyanea*) native to the E. U.S.: the male is indigo-blue, the female, brown; also *indigo bird*

in-di-gold (in'də goid') *adj.* [INDIG(O) + -OID] of a class of dyes that produce a color resembling indigo and contain the chromophoric group -C=O-C=C-C=O- —*n.* a dye, of this class

indigo snake 1. a large, harmless, dark-blue snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), occurring in lowlands from S. Carolina to Texas 2. *same as* BULL SNAKE (sense 1)

in-di-g-o-tin (in dig'ə tin, in'di gōt'n) *n.* [INDIGO + -IN] a dark-blue powder, C₁₆H₁₅N₃O₂, with a coppery luster, the coloring matter and chief ingredient in indigo (the dye)

in-di-rect (in'di rekt', -di-) *adj.* [ME. < ML. *indirectus*] not direct; specif., a) not straight; deviating; roundabout b) not straight to the point, or to the person or thing aimed at [an indirect reply] c) not straightforward; not fair and open; dishonest [indirect dealing] d) not immediate; secondary [an indirect result] —*in'di-rect-ly adv.* —*in'di-rect'ness n.*

indirect discourse statement of what a person said, without quoting his exact words (Ex.: she said that she could not go)

in-di-rec-tion (-rek'shən) *n.* [*<* INDIRECT, after DIRECTION] 1. roundabout act, procedure, or means 2. deceit; dishonesty 3. lack of direction or purpose

indirect lighting lighting reflected, as from a ceiling or diffused so as to provide an even illumination without glare or shadows

indirect object the word or words denoting the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb: it generally names the person or thing to which something is given or for which something is done (Ex.: him, in "give him the ball," "do him a favor")

indirect tax a tax on certain manufactured goods, imports, etc. that is paid indirectly by the consumer because it is included in the price

in-di-cern-i-ble (in'di sur'nə b'l, -zər') *adj.* [LL. *indiscernibilis*] that cannot be discerned; imperceptible —*in'di-cern-i-bil'i-ty n.*

in-di-ci-pline (in dis'ə plin) *n.* lack of discipline

in-dis-cree-t (in dis'krēt) *adj.* [ME. *indiscrete* < L. *indiscretus*, unseparated (in LL. & ML., careless, indiscreet): see IN- & DISCREET] not discreet; lacking prudence, as in speech or action; unwise —*in'dis-cree-t-ly adv.* —*in'dis-cree-t'ness n.*

in-dis-cree-t (in dis'krēt) *adj.* [L. *indiscretus*: see prec.] not discrete; not separated in distinct parts —*in'dis-cree-t-ly adv.* —*in'dis-cree-t'ness n.*

in-dis-cree-tion (in dis'krē'shən) *n.* [ME. *indiscrecyone* < OFr. *indiscretion* < LL. *indiscretio*] 1. lack of discretion or good judgment; imprudence 2. an indiscreet act or remark

in-dis-crim-i-nat-e (in dis'krim-i-nat-ē) *adj.* careful select; or promiscuous choices or dis-

in-dis-crim-i-nat-e (in dis'krim-i-nat-ē) *adj.* of being indi-

in-dis-pen-sa-ble (in dis'pen-sə-b'l) *adj.* dispensed with; required —*n.* ESSENTIAL —*adv.*

in-dis-pose (in dis'pōz) *vt.* to make un-

in-dis-pose (in dis'pōz) *vt.* to make un-

in-dis-pose (in dis'pōz) *vt.* to make un-

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thread-worm (-wurm') *n.* a nematode or gordian worm
thread-y (-ē) *adj.* thread'-er, thread'-est 1. of or like a thread; stringy; fibrous; filamentous 2. forming threads; viscid: said of liquids 3. of or covered with threads or threadlike parts; fibrous 4. thin, weak, feeble, etc. [*a thready voice, a thready pulse*] —thread'-iness *n.*

threap (thrēp) *vt.* [ME. *threpen* < OE. *threapian*; to rebuke] [Scot. or Brit. Dial.] 1. to scold; chide 2. to maintain or assert obstinately

threat (thret) *n.* [ME. *threte* < OE. *threat*, a thrōng, painful pressure, akin to G. (*ver*)driessen, to grieve, annoy < IE. *treud-, to push, press, whence L. *trudere*, to THRUST] 1. an expression of intention to hurt, destroy, punish, etc., as in retaliation or intimidation 2. a) an indication of imminent danger, harm, evil, etc. (the threat of war) b) a potential source of this —*vt.*, *vi.* obs. var. of THREATEN

threat-en (thret'n) *vt.* [ME. *thretnen* < OE. *threatnian*] 1. a) to make threats against; express one's intention of hurting, punishing, etc. b) to express intention to inflict (punishment, reprisal, etc.) 2. a) to be a menacing indication of (danger, harm, distress, etc.) [clouds threatening snow] b) to be a source of such danger, harm, etc. to (an epidemic that threatens the city) —*vi.* 1. to make threats 2. to be an indication or source of potential danger, harm, etc. —threat'-en-er *n.* —threat'-en-ing-ly *adv.*

SYN.—threaten implies a warning of impending punishment, danger, evil, etc. by words, actions, events, conditions, signs, etc. [*he threatened to retaliate, the clouds threaten rain*]; menace stresses the frightening or hostile character of that which threatens [*he menaced me with a revolver*]

three (thrē) *adj.* [ME. < OE. *threo*, *thrie*, akin to G. *drei* < IE. base *trei-, whence L. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Sans. *tri*] totaling one more than two —*n.* 1. the cardinal number between two and four; 3; III 2. any group of three people or things 3. something numbered three or having three units, as a playing card, face of a die, etc.

★**three-base hit** (thrē'bās') *Baseball* a hit by which the batter can reach third base without benefit of an error: also [Slang] **three'-bag'-ger** (-bag'ər) *n.*

★**three-card monte** (thrē'kārd' mǎn'tē) a gambling game in which a person bets on the location of one of three cards shown and then, face down, shifted about

three-color or (thrē'kul'ər) *adj.* designating or of a full-color printing process using three separate plates, each reproducing one primary color

three-cornered (-kōr'nərd) *adj.* having three corners or angles

★**3-D** (thrē'dē') *adj.* producing or designed to produce an effect of three dimensions; three-dimensional (a 3-D movie) —*n.* a system or effect that adds a three-dimensional appearance to visual images, as in films, slides, or drawings

three-deck-er (-dek'ər) *n.* 1. a) formerly, a warship with three decks of cannon b) a ship with three decks 2. any structure with three levels 3. [Colloq.] a sandwich made with three slices of bread

three-di-men-sion-al (-dā men'shən'l) *adj.* 1. a) of or having three dimensions b) appearing to have depth or thickness in addition to height and width 2. having a convincing or lifelike quality

three-fold (-fōld') *adj.* [see FOLD] 1. having three parts 2. having three times as much or as many —*adv.* three times as much or as many

three-mile limit (-mil') the outer limit of a zone of water extending three miles offshore, sometimes regarded as the extent of the territorial jurisdiction of the coastal country

three-pence (thrip'ns, thrip', threp') *n.* 1. the sum of three British pennies 2. a British coin of this value

three-pen-ny (thrip'pen'ē, thrip'pə nē) *adj.* 1. worth or costing threepence 2. of small worth; cheap 3. designating a size of nail: see PENNY

three-phase (thrē'fāz') *adj.* Elec. designating or of a combination of three circuits energized by three alternating electromotive forces differing in phase by one third of a cycle, or 120 electrical degrees

three-piece (-pēs') *adj.* composed of three separate pieces, as an outfit of skirt, sweater, and jacket

three-ply (-pli') *adj.* having three thicknesses, interwoven layers, strands, etc.

three-point landing (-point') a perfect airplane landing in which the main wheels and the tail wheel or nose wheel touch the ground at the same time

three-quar-ter (-kwōr'tər) *adj.* 1. of or involving three fourths 2. showing the face intermediate between profile and full face [*a three-quarter portrait*]

three-quarter binding a type of bookbinding in which the material of the back, usually leather, is extended onto the covers for one third of their width

★**three-ring circus** (thrē'rin') 1. a circus having three rings for simultaneous performances 2. any situation or event hilariously or confusingly packed with action

three R's, the see R (n.)

three-score (thrē'skōr') *adj.* [see SCORE] three times twenty; sixty

three-some (-səm) *adj.* [ME. *thresum*; see SOME'] of or engaged in by three —*n.* 1. a group of three persons 2. Golf a match in which one participant plays against two others, who alternate strokes on a single ball

three-square (-skwer') *adj.* forming an equilateral triangle in cross section, as a three-cornered file

three-way (-wā') *adj.* operating in three ways; specif., designating or for a light bulb with two filaments that can be switched on singly or together for three different wattages

three-wheel-er (-hwēl'ər, -wēl'ər) *n.* a three-wheeled vehicle, as a tricycle or a three-wheeled motorcycle

threm-ma-tol-o-gy (threm'ə tāl'ə jē) *n.* [*<* Gr. *thremma* (gen. *thremmatos*), a nursing (< IE. base *dherebh-, to coagulate, whence Gr. *trephein*, to nourish, *thrombos*, a clot) + *-LOGY*] [Rare] the branch of biology dealing with the breeding of domestic animals and plants

thren-o-dy (thren'ə dē) *n.*, *pl.* -dies [Gr. *thrnōidia* < *thrnōs*, lamentation (< IE. echoic base *dhren-, to murmur, whence DRONE) + *ōidē*, song] a song of lamentation; funeral song; dirge: also **three-node** (thrē'nōd, thren'ōd) —**three-nod-ic** (thri nād'ik) *adj.* —**thren'o-dist** *n.*

thre-o-nine (thrē'ə nēn', -nin) *n.* [prob. < *threon* (ic acid) + *-INE*] an amino acid, C₉H₉NO₃, essential in nutrition, obtained from the hydrolysis of many proteins

thresh (thresh) *vt.* [ME. *threschen*; earlier form of THRASH] 1. to beat out (grain) from its husk, as with a flail 2. to beat grain out of (husks) 3. to beat or strike as with a flail —*vi.* 1. to thresh grain 2. to toss about; thrash —**thresh out same as THRASH OUT** (see under THRASH)

thresh-er (-ər) *n.* 1. a person who threshes 2. same as **THRASHING MACHINE** 3. a large shark (*Alopius vulpinus*) having a very long upper tail lobe with which it is said to thresh the water and drive its prey together

threshing machine a machine for threshing grain

thresh-old (thresh'ōld, -hōld) *n.* [ME. *threschwoold* < OE. *therscwoold* (akin to ON. *threskilder*) < base of *therscan* (see THRASH)] 1. same as **DOORSILL** 2. the entrance or beginning point of something [at the threshold of a new career] 3. *Physiol., Psychol.* the point at which a stimulus is just strong enough to be perceived or produce a response [the threshold of pain]

threw (thrō) *pl.* of THROW

thrice (thris) *adv.* [ME. *thries* < *thrie* (< OE. *thriwa*, thrice, akin to *threo*, **THREE**) + *-(e)s*, adv. gen. suffix, after *ones* (see ONCE)] 1. three times 2. three times as much or as many; threefold 3. greatly; highly

thrift (thrift) *n.* [ME. < ON. < *thrifast*, to prosper; see THRIVE] 1. orig., a) the condition of thriving; prosperity b) physical thriving; vigorous growth 2. careful management of one's money or resources; economy; frugality 3. any of a genus (*Armeria*) of dwarf, evergreen perennials, with narrow leaves and small white, pink, red, or purple flowers ★4. a mutual savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union: in full, **thrift institution**: usually used in *pl.* 5. [Scot.] a means of thriving; work; labor

thrift-less (-lis) *adj.* without thrift; wasteful —**thrift'-less-ly** *adv.* —**thrift'-less-ness** *n.*

★**thrift shop** a store where castoff clothes and rummage are sold, specif. to raise money for charity

thrift-y (-ē) *adj.* **thrift'-er**, **thrift'-est** 1. practicing or showing thrift; economical; provident 2. thriving; flourishing; prospering 3. growing vigorously; as a plant —**thrift'-ly** *adv.* —**thrift'-ness** *n.*

SYN.—thrift implies industry and clever management of one's money or resources, usually so as to result in some savings [*the thrifty housewife watched for sales*]; frugal stresses the idea of saving and suggests spending which excludes any luxury or lavishness and provides only the simplest fare, dress, etc. [*the Amish are a frugal people*]; sparing implies such restraint in spending as restricts itself to the bare minimum or involves deprivation [*sparing to the point of niggardliness*]; economical implies prudent management of one's money or resources so as to avoid any waste in expenditure or use [*it is often economical to buy in large quantities*]; provident implies management with the foresight to provide for future needs [*never provident, he quickly spent his inheritance*] —**ANT.** lavish, prodigal, wasteful

thrill (thrill) *vt.* [ME. *thrillen*, by metathesis < *thrylen* < OE. *thyr(e)lian*, to pierce < *thyrē*, perforation, hole < base of *thurh*, THROUGH] 1. to cause sharply exhilarating excitement in; make shiver or tingle with excitement 2. to produce vibrations or quivering in; cause to tremble —*vi.* 1. to feel emotional excitement; shiver or tingle with excitement 2. to tremble; vibrate; quiver —*n.* [new formation < the *v.*] 1. a thrilling or being thrilled; tremor of excitement 2. the quality of thrilling, or the ability to thrill (the thrill of the chase) 3. something that causes emotional excitement 4. a vibration; tremor; quiver; specif., Med. an abnormal tremor, as of the circulatory system, that can be felt by the hand on palpation

thrill-er (-ər) *n.* a person or thing that thrills; specif., a suspenseful novel, play, motion picture, etc., esp. [Chiefly Brit.] one dealing with crime and detection

thrrips (thrrips) *n.*, *pl.* thrrips [L. < Gr. *thrips*, woodworm] any of an order (Thysanoptera) of very small, destructive, usually winged insects, that suck the juices of plants

thrive (thriv) *vi.* thrived or thrrove, thrived or thriv-en (thriv'n), thriv'ing [ME. *thrisen* < ON. *thrifast*, to prosper, reflex. of *thrifa*, to grasp] 1. to prosper, or flourish; be successful, esp. as the result of economical management 2. to grow vigorously or luxuriantly; improve physically —**SYN.** see SUCCEED

thro', **thro** (thrō) *prep., adv., adj.* archaic clipped form of THROUGH

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PATENT APPLICATION
Serial No. 09/768,993

ATTACHMENT D
TO
RESPONSE AND AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.111
(March 17, 2005)

Patent Application No. 09/768,993

RED-MARKED AMENDED FIGURE 9

(1 page)

MAR 17 2005

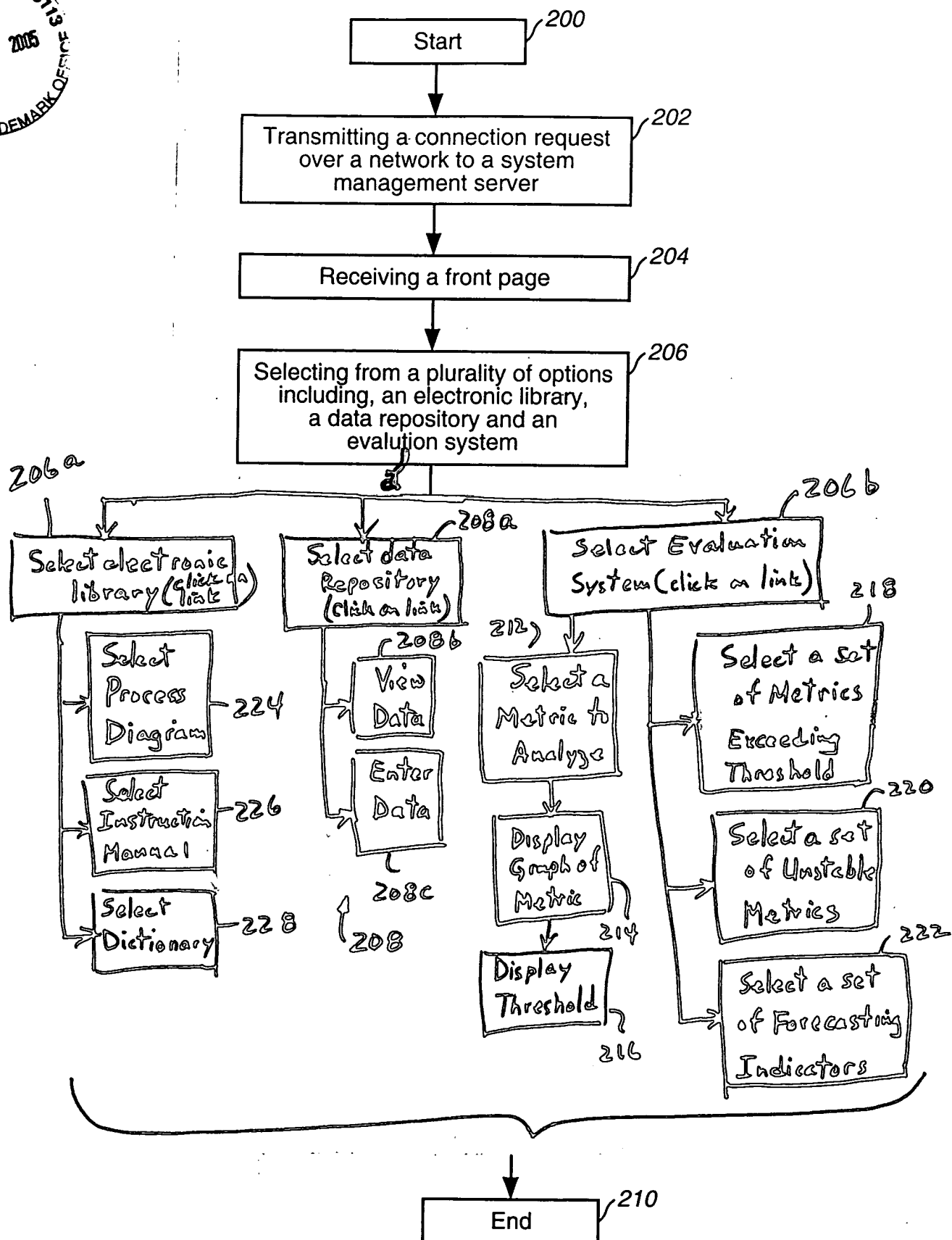
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FIG. 9

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